SWINTON'S WORD ANALYSIS

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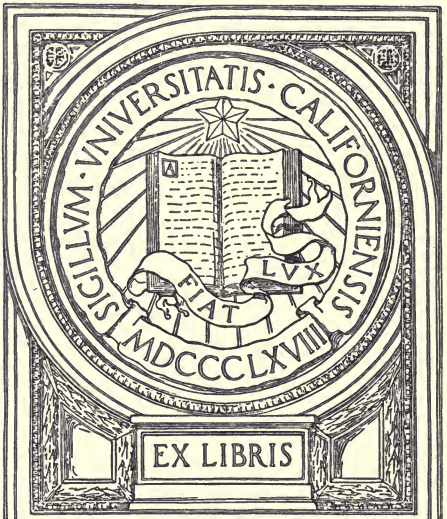

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WORD-ANALYSIS:

A GRADED CLASS-BOOK

OF

ENGLISH DERIVATIVE WORDS,

WITH

PRACTICAL EXERCISES

IN

SPELLING, ANALYZING, DEFINING, SYNONYMS, AND THE USE OF WORDS.

BY

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PREFACE.

If the study of Word-Analysis has not yet the assured and definite place it should by rights have in our ordinary school course, we may perhaps find the reason in the lack, thus far, of text-books technically constructed with a view to such simplification and graduation of the study as are required to meet the needs of elementary instruction. There is, at least, a wide and growing realization of the fact that the study of the English language is very inadequately provided for in the old system, which deals but with the *forms* of our native speech, and does not even touch its *substance*. The barrenness of the ancient grammatical training is too notorious for it to be possible that it should long retain its usurped primacy as the *sole* means of linguistic discipline. Formal grammar will not lose its place, and should not lose its place; but we may well believe that it will undergo such a re-adjustment as the enlarged modern views demand—at any rate, that it shall not displace other branches of the study of English that are equally important and far more fruitful. Theoretically, the study of the English language embraces three departments:

1. The study of the English vocabulary—Word-Analysis.

2. The study of the structure of English—Mixed Grammar and Composition.

3. The study of English forms—Grammar.

The Graded Word-Book has for its object to supply a practical working manual treating of the *first* department of the study of our language—namely, the study of the *English vocabulary*. It presents three prominent points of peculiarity that distinguish it from all previous text-books of etymology:—

1. It is so graded that part I deals exclusively with *English* primitives and their derivatives. On this head little will need to be said in justification. It will probably be conceded by the majority of teachers that the main obstacle to the utility of existing class-books of etymology arises from the fact that they assume on the part of the pupil a knowledge of classical roots and forms which it is impossi-

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ble he should possess. The author believes that the whole logic and rationale of word-formation may be amply illustrated without going beyond simple English and Saxon primitives. When once the real nature of the formative elements and the philosophy of word-building have been mastered by the scholar, he will advance with pleasure and profit to the study of Latin and Greek derivatives. Accordingly, all classical roots are relegated to Part II.

2. The treatment of the Latin derivatives in Part II presents a new and important feature, to wit: the systematic analysis of the structure and organism of derivative words, together with the statement of their primary meaning in such form that the pupil inevitably perceives its relation with the root, and in fact *makes* its primary meaning by the very process of analysing the word into its primitive and its modifying prefix or suffix. It presents, also, a marked improvement in the method of approaching the definition—a method by which the definition is seen to *grow out of* the primary meaning, and by which the analytic faculty of the pupil is exercised in tracing the transition from the primary meaning to the secondary and figurative meanings—thus converting what is ordinarily a matter of rote into an agreeable exercise of the thinking faculty.

3. The third point of novelty in the method of treatment is presented in the copious practical exercises on the *use of words*. It is believed this feature will readily commend itself to all practical teachers; and accordingly, the author refers the schoolmaster or schoolmistress to an examination of those exercises themselves. The experienced instructor very well knows that his scholars may memorize endless lists of terms and definitions without having any realization of the actual living power of words. Such a realization can only be gained by *using* the word—by turning it over in a variety of ways, and by throwing upon it the side-lights of its synonym and contrasted word. The method of thus utilizing English derivatives gives a study which possesses at once *simplicity* and *fruitfulness*—the two desiderata of an instrument of elementary discipline.

☞ The prominent points in the GRADED WORD-BOOK are:—

1. The clear and simple method of word-analysis and definition.

2. The practical exercises in spelling, defining, and the *use of words* in actual composition.

3. The adaptation of the manual, by its progressive character, to the needs of the several grades of public and private Schools.

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WORD-ANALYSIS.

PART I.

I.—DEFINITIONS.

1. An English **primitive** word, or root, is a word in its simplest English form, without prefix or suffix. Give examples. *Ans.* Man, Safe, Tell, Navigate.

Part I. of the Word-Analysis takes no note of the origin of words back of the *English* language. "Navigate," for example, is derived from a Latin root—*navis* a ship, and is, with reference to *Latin*, a derivative word; but in Part I. it is treated as a primitive word for the reason that it occurs in no simpler *English* form.

2. A **prefix** is a significant syllable joined to the *beginning* of a primitive word. Give examples. *Ans.* **Un, fore, circum.**

Join the prefix **un** to the beginning of the primitive word 'safe,' and what word have you? *Ans.* **Un**safe. Define it. *Ans. Not* safe. What, then, does the prefix **un** mean? *Ans.* It means *not.*

Join the prefix **fore** to the beginning of the primitive word 'tell,' and what word have you? *Ans.* **Fore**tell. Define it. *Ans.* To tell *beforehand.* What, then, does the prefix **fore** mean? *Ans. Beforehand*, or previously.

Join the prefix **circum** to the beginning of the primitive word 'navigate,' and what word have you? *Ans.* **Circum**navigate. Define it. *Ans.* To navigate or sail *around* the earth, or a part of it. What, then, does the prefix **circum** mean? *Ans. Around.*

3. A **suffix** is a significant syllable joined to the *end* of a primitive word. Give examples. *Ans.* **Ly, er, less.**

Join the suffix **ly** to the end of the primitive word 'man,' and what word have you? *Ans.* Manly. Define it. *Ans.* Man-*like*, or *like* a man. What, then, does the suffix **ly** mean? *Ans.* It means *like.* What is it originally? *Ans.* It is a shortening of the old English word *lic*, which signified *like.*

Join the suffix **er** to the end of the primitive word 'teach,' and what word have you? *Ans.* Teach**er.** Define it. *Ans. One who*

teaches. What, then, does the suffix **er** mean? *Ans.* It means *one who.*

Join the suffix **er** to the end of the primitive word 'sweet,' and what word have you? *Ans.* Sweet**er.** What does **er** mean in this word? *Ans.* It means *more.* When does **er** mean *more?* *Ans.* When it is joined to adjectives it means *more*, and it is said to form the "comparative degree."

Join the suffix **less** to the end of the primitive word 'money,' and what word have you? *Ans.* Money**less.** Its meaning? *Ans. Without* money. What, then, does the suffix **less** mean? *Ans. Without.*

4. A **derivative** word is one formed from a primitive word by the addition of a prefix or suffix, or both. Give examples. *Ans.* **Circum**navigate, **fore**tell, teach**er**, un**manly.**

5. The **analysis** of words, or "word-analysis," is the separating of **derivative** words into their **prefixes, suffixes,** and **primitives.**

How is word-analysis conveniently marked in this book? *Ans.* By putting the sign + between the root and the prefix or suffix. How do you read this sign + ? *Ans.* It is read *plus*, and is the sign of *addition* in mathematics.

How would you write the analysis of the word 'unsafe'? *Ans.* **Un + safe.** How is it read? *Ans.* "**Un** *plus* **safe.**" How would you write the analysis of 'manly'? *Ans.* **Man + ly.** Read how? "**Man** *plus* **ly.**" How would you write the analysis of the word 'unhappiness'? *Ans.* **Un + happy + ness.** How read? *Ans.* "**Un** *plus* **happy** *plus* **ness.**"

6. **Defining** is telling the meaning of words.

What sign is used in this book to connect the definition of a word with its analysis? *Ans.* The sign =. How do you read this sign? *Ans.* It is read *equal to*, and is the sign of *equality* in mathematics. How would you read **Un + happy + ness** = the *state of being not* happy? *Ans.* "**Un** *plus* **happy** *plus* **ness** *equal to*, the state of being not happy."

These signs will be found very convenient to use in *written* class-exercises in analysis.

7. A **synonym** is a word that signifies the same or nearly the same as another word. Can you give a synonym of 'freedom'? *Ans.* 'Liberty.' Of 'unsafe'? *Ans.* 'Insecure.' Of 'tall'? *Ans.* 'Lofty.'

8. **Etymology** treats of the *derivation* or *origin* of words. From what is 'circumnavigate' derived? *Ans.* From 'navigate.' 'Unhappiness'? *Ans.* From 'happy.'

II.—ENGLISH PREFIXES.

☞ The prefixes given in Part I. are confined to those actually used in forming derivatives from *English* primitives.

1. The Prefix a.

What does the prefix a mean? *Ans.* It means *on* or *in*.
Analyze and define ashore. *Ans.* A+shore=*on* the shore.*
Analyze and define abed. *Ans.* A+bed=*in* bed.

EXERCISE.

Analyze and define aloft; afire; afoot; aground.
Combine and define a+sleep; a+top; a+board; a+field.

2. The Prefix be.

What does the prefix be mean? *Ans.* It means *to make*.
Analyze and define bedew. *Ans.* Be+dew=to *make* moist, as with *dew*.
Analyze and define beware. *Ans.* Be+ware=to *make* one's self *wary* or watchful.

EXERCISE.

Analyze and define befit; becalm. Combine and define be+numb; be+dim.

3. The Prefix co or con.

What does the prefix co or con mean? *Ans.* It means *with* or *together*.
Analyze and define copartner. *Ans.* Co+partner=a partner *with* another.
Analyze and define conjoin. *Ans.* Con+join=to *join* one thing *with* another—to join together.

EXERCISE.

Combine and define co+heir; co+worker; co+equal; co+exist.

4. The Prefix dis.

What does the prefix dis mean? *Ans.* It means *away* or *not*.
Analyze and define dislike. *Ans.* Dis+like=*not* to like.

* To be read: "a, *plus* shore, *equal to*, on the shore."

Analyze **dis**similar. *Ans.* Dis+similar=*away* from being *similar*, that is, *not* similar, that is, *un*like.

EXERCISE.

Analyze and define **dis**agree; **dis**place; **dis**please; **dis**obey; **dis**believe.
Combine and define **dis**+sever. [Sever, to separate.] **Dis**+arm.
Combine **dis**+ease. "Disease" literally means what? *Ans.* *Away* from *ease*, that is, the *presence* of *pain*.

5. THE PREFIX **en** OR **em**.

What does the prefix **en** or **em** mean? *Ans.* It means *in* or *on*.
Analyze and define **en**trap. *Ans.* En+trap=to catch *in* a trap.
Analyze and define **em**body. *Ans.* Em+body=to place in a body, to incorporate.

EXERCISE.

Combine and define **en**+chain; **en**+wrap; **en**+danger; **en**+camp.
Analyze and define **en**circle; **en**close; **en**tangle; **en**shrine.

THE PREFIX **fore**.

What does the prefix **fore** mean? *Ans.* It means *before*, in regard to time and place.
Analyze and define **fore**tell. *Ans.* Fore+tell=to *tell* an event *before* the time it occurs; to prophesy.
Analyze and define **fore**ground. *Ans.* Fore+ground=the part of a picture which seems to be *before*, or in front of the figures.

EXERCISE.

Combine and define **fore**+warn; **fore**+taste; **fore**+see; **fore**+noon.
Analyze and define **fore**thought; **fore**sight; **fore**runner.

7. THE PREFIX **in** OR **im**.

What does the prefix **in** mean? *Ans.* It means *not*.
Analyze and define **in**secure. *Ans.* In+secure=*not* secure. In this use of **in**, it means the same as **un**; thus *in*secure=*un*safe.
Analyze and define **im**polite. *Ans.* Im+polite=*not* polite.

EXERCISE.

Analyze and define invisible. [Visible, that may be *seen*.]
'Considerate' means thoughtful as to the wishes and feelings of another person: what would in+considerate mean?

8. The Prefix mis.

What does the prefix **mis** mean? *Ans.* It means *wrong* or *wrongly.*

Analyze and define **mis**conduct. *Ans.* Mis + conduct = *wrong* conduct.

Analyze and define **miss**pell. *Ans.* Mis + spell = to spell *wrongly.*

EXERCISE.

Combine and define **mis** + judge; **mis** + calculate; **mis** + guide.
Analyze and define misplace; mistake; miscall; misapply.

9. The Prefix pre.

What does the prefix **pre** mean? *Ans.* It means *before.* It has the same signification as what other prefix? *Ans.* The prefix **fore.**

Analyze and define **pre**ordain. *Ans.* Pre + ordain = to ordain before; that is, to *fore*ordain.

EXERCISE.

Analyze and define prefix. *Ans.* Pre + fix, a letter or syllable fixed or placed *before* a root word. Combine and define pre + eminent; pre + judge. Analyze and define premature.

10. The Prefix re.

What does the prefix **re** mean? *Ans.* It means *again* or *anew.*

Analyze and define **re**number. *Ans.* Re + number = to number *again.*

Analyze and define **re**new. *Ans.* Re + new = to make new *again.*

EXERCISE.

Combine and define re + elect; re + graft. Analyze and define reform: reconquer.

11. The Prefix super.

What does the prefix **super** mean? *Ans.* It means *above.*

Analyze and define **super**natural. *Ans.* Super + natural = *above* what is *natural,* that is spiritual.

EXERCISE.

Combine and define **super** + **human**; **super** + **structure**.
Analyze and define **superfine**; **superabundant**.

12. The Prefix un.

What does the prefix **un** mean? *Ans.* It means *not*, or to deprive of, or to free from.

Analyze and define **unsafe**. *Ans.* Un + safe = *not* safe.

Analyze and define **uncrown**. *Ans.* Un + crown = to *deprive of* a crown.

EXERCISE.

Combine and define **un** + **taught**; **un** + **sound**; **un** + **wholesome**; **un** + **chain**.
Analyze and define **uncommon**; **unknown**; **unintelligible**. [Intelligible, that may or can be *understood*.]

REVIEW OF ENGLISH PREFIXES.

1. **A**: *on* or *in*, as ashore, abed.
2. **Be**: to *make* or *made*, as befit.
3. **Co** or **Con**: *with* or *together*, as conjoin.
4. **Dis**: *away* or *not*, as displease, dissimilar.
5. **En** or **Em**: *in* or *on*, as entrap, embody.
6. **Fore**: *before*, as foretell.
7. **In** or **Im**: *not*, as insecure, impolite.
8. **Mis**: *wrong* or *wrongly*, as misspell.
9. **Pre**: *before*, as preordain.
10. **Re**: *again*, as renumber.
11. **Super**: *above*, as supernatural.
12. **Un**: *not* or to deprive of, as unsafe, uncrown.

III.—ENGLISH SUFFIXES.

RULES OF SPELLING USED IN FORMING DERIVATIVE WORDS.

Rule I.—Final "e" followed by a Vowel.

Final *e* of a primitive word is *dropped* on taking a suffix beginning with a *vowel*. EXAMPLE—Blame+able=blamable; guide+ance=guidance; come+ing=coming; force+ible=forcible; obscure+ity=obscurity.

Exception 1.—Words ending in *ge* or *ce* usually retain the *e* before a suffix beginning with *a* or *o*, for the reason that *c* and *g* would have the hard sound if the *e* were dropped. EXAMPLES—peace+able =peaceable; change+able=changeable; courage+ous=courageous.

Exception 2.—Words ending in *oe* final retain the *e* to preserve the sound of the root; as shoe+ing=*shoeing;* hoe+ing=*hoeing.* The *e* is retained in a few words to prevent their being confounded with similar words, as singe+ing=*singeing*, to prevent its being confounded with *singing.*

Rule II.—Final "e" followed by a Consonant.

Final *e* of a primitive word is *retained* on taking a suffix beginning with a *consonant.* EXAMPLES—Pale+ness=paleness; large+ly=largely.

Exception 1.—When the final *e* is preceded by a vowel, it is *sometimes* omitted. EXAMPLES—Due+ly=duly; true+ly=truly; whole+ly=wholly.

Exception 2.—A few words ending in *e* drop the *e* before a suffix beginning with a consonant. EXAMPLES—Judge+ment=judgment; lodge+ment=lodgment; abridge+ment=abridgment.

Rule III.—Final "y" preceded by a Consonant.

Final *y* of a primitive word, when *preceded* by a *consonant*, is generally changed into *i* on the addition of a suffix.

Exception 1.—Before *ing* or *ish*, the final *y* is *retained* to prevent the doubling of the *i.* EXAMPLE—pity+ing=pitying.

Exception 2.—Words ending in *ie* and dropping the *e* by rule 1, change the *i* into *y* to prevent the doubling of the *i*. EXAMPLES—Die+ing=dying; lie+ing=lying.

Exception 3.—Final *y* is sometimes changed into *e*; as duty+ous=duteous; beauty+ous=beauteous.

Rule IV.—Final "y" preceded by a Vowel.

Final *y* of a primitive word, when preceded by a *vowel*, should *not* be changed into an *i* before a suffix. EXAMPLE—Joy+less=joyless.

Rule V.—Doubling.

Words of one syllable (monosyllables), and words accented on the *last syllable*, when they end with a single consonant, preceded by a single *vowel*, or by a vowel after *qu*, double their final letter before an *additional* syllable that begins with a vowel. EXAMPLES—Rob+ed=robbed; fop+ish=foppish; squat+er=squatter; prefer′+ing=preferr′ing.

Exceptions.—*X* final, being equivalent to *Ks*, is never doubled; and when the derivative does not retain the accent of the root, the final consonant is not always doubled; as prefer′+ence=pref′erence.

Rule VI.—No Doubling.

A final consonant, when it is *not* preceded by a *single vowel*, or when the *accent* is *not* on the *last* syllable, should remain *single* before an additional syllable; as, toil+ing=toiling; cheat+ed=cheated; murmur+ing=murmuring.

1.—The Suffix able or ible.

☞ The suffixes given in Part I. are confined to those actually used in forming derivatives from English primitives.

What does the suffix **able** or **ible** mean? *Ans.* It means, 1. that *may* or *can* be or *is to* be; 2. *worthy of.*

Analyze and define tam**able.** *Ans.* Tame + able = that *may* or *can* be *tamed.* Why is the final *e* dropped? *Ans.* According to rule I. Give it.

Analyze and define contempt**ible.** *Ans.* Contempt + ible = *worthy of* contempt; that is, worthy to be despised.

EXERCISE.

Combine pay + able; rely + able. Why is the *y* changed into *i*? *Ans.* According to rule III. Give it. Define 'reliable.' *Ans.* That *may be relied on.*

Combine and define change + able. Why is the final *e* of change *not* dropped? *Ans.* According to exception 1 to rule I. Give it.

2.—The Suffix age.

What does the suffix **age** mean? *Ans.* It means the *condition* of being, or an *allowance for*, or a *collection.*

Analyze and define peer**age.** *Ans.* The whole collection or body of *peers.*

Analyze and define wharf**age.** *Ans.* An *allowance* for permitting goods to be landed or stored on the wharf.

EXERCISE.

Combine and define bond + age; post + age; fruit + age; store + age.

3.—The Suffix al.

What does the suffix **al** mean? *Ans.* It means, 1. when combined with a noun, *relating* or *belonging to;* 2. combined with a verb, *the act of.*

Analyze and define personal. *Ans.* Person + al = *relating to* a person.

Analyze and define renew**al.** *Ans.* Renew + al = *the act of* renewing.

EXERCISE.

Combine form + al. *Ans.* Formal, *relating to* the mere *form* of a thing.

Unite the suffix al with the verb 'peruse,' meaning to read with care, and what noun have you? Define it. Why do you drop the *e* in peruse? Combine and define remove + al; refuse + al.

4.—The Suffix ar or ard.

What does the suffix **ar** or **ard** mean? *Ans.* It means *one who.*

Analyze and define li**ar.** *Ans.* Lie + ar = *one who* lies. Why do you drop the final *e* in lie?

Analyze and define drunk**ard.** *Ans.* Drunk + ard = *one who* gets drunk, a habitual drinker of strong liquors.

EXERCISE.

Combine and define beg + ar. Why do you double the *g* in beg?

Combine cow + ard. *Ans.* Coward, one who *cows* or shrinks before danger or an enemy.

5.—The Suffix an or ian.

What does the suffix **an** or **ian** mean? *Ans.* It means *one who,* when it forms a noun, and *belonging to,* when it forms an adjective.

Analyze and define the noun Christ**ian.** *Ans.* Christ + ian = *one who* follows the religion of Christ.

Analyze and define the adjective republic**an.** *Ans.* Republic + an = belonging or *relating* to a *republic.*

EXERCISE.

Combine library + an. Why is the final *y* changed to *i*? What part of speech is 'librarian'? What does 'librarian' mean? Analyze and define historian. Combine and define Mahomet + an; rhetoric + ian.

6.—The Suffix ary.

What does the suffix **ary** mean? *Ans.* It means, 1. in nouns, *one who* or *that which;* 2. in adjectives, *relating to.*

Analyze and define mission**ary.** *Ans.* Mission + ary = *one who* does the work of a religious mission.

Analyze and define planet**ary.** *Ans.* Planet + ary = *relating* to the planets.

EXERCISE.

Combine **adverse**, meaning opposed to, and the suffix **ary**, and what noun will you have? Define 'adversary.' Why do you drop the final *e*?
Analyze and define boundary; tributar y.

7.—The Suffix dom.

What does the suffix **dom** mean? *Ans.* It means *condition* or *possession.*

Analyze and define wisdom. *Ans.* wis (old English for *wise*) + dom = the *condition* of being *wise.*

Analyze and define dukedom. *Ans.* The *possession* or the estate of a *duke.*

EXERCISE.

Combine and define **king** + **dom**; **martyr** + **dom**; **free** + **dom**

8.—The Suffix en.

What does the suffix **en** mean? *Ans.* It means, 1. in verbs, *to make;* 2. in adjectives, *made.*

Analyze and define black**en**. *Ans.* Black + en = *to make* black.

Analyze and define wood**en**. *Ans.* Wood + en = *made* of wood.

EXERCISE.

Combine and define **short**+**en**; **length**+**en**; **glad**+**en**; **deep**+**en**.
Analyze and define brazen. *Ans.* Brass+en = *made* of brass.

9.—The Suffix er, in Nouns.

What does the suffix **er** mean? *Ans.* It means *one who*, or *that which.*—Note. The suffixes **eer**, as in auctioneer, and **ee**, as in payee, are different forms of the suffix **er**.

Analyze and define teach**er**. *Ans.* Teach+er = one who teaches.

Analyze and define dipper. *Ans.* Dip+er = that which dips up water. Why do you double the final *p* of dip?

EXERCISE.

Combine and define **curry**+**er**. Why do you change the final *y*?
Combine and define **buy**+**er**. Why do you not change the final *y*?
Combine and define **love**+**er**. Why do you drop the final *e*?
Combine and define **rob**+**er**. Why do you double the final *b*?
Analyze and define reader. *Ans. One who* reads; *that in which* we read.

10.—The Suffix er, in Adjectives.

What does the suffix **er** mean when affixed to an adjective? *Ans.* It means *more.* What degree of comparison is it said to form? *Ans.* The *comparative* degree.

Analyze and define great**er.** *Ans.* More great,—literally, *ere* or *before another* in regard to greatness.

Analyze and define rath**er.** *Ans.* There was an old English word *rathe,* meaning *soon* or *early,* thus Milton speaks of the "rathe primrose," meaning the *early* primrose. 'Rather' is the comparative degree of *rathe:* hence 'rather' means *sooner* or *earlier.* "I *would rather* do" so and so means the same as I would *sooner* do so and so.

EXERCISE.

Combine and define **gentle+er.** Why do you drop the final *e?* Analyze and define **sounder.** Combine and define **pleasant+er; profound+er.**

11.—The Suffix ery.

What does the suffix **ery** mean? *Ans.* It means—1. The place where; 2. state of being.

Analyze and define bak**ery.** *Ans.* Bake+ery = a *place* where baking is carried on.

Analyze and define knav**ery.** *Ans.* Knave+ery = *state of being* a knave.

EXERCISE.

Combine and define **brew+ery; fish+ery.** Analyze and define **slavery.**

12.—The Suffix ful.

What does the suffix **ful** mean? *Ans.* It means *full of, marked* by, or *of the nature of.* From what word is it abbreviated? *Ans.* From the word *full.*

Analyze and define merc**iful.** *Ans.* Mercy+ful = *full of* mercy.

Analyze and define joy**ful.** *Ans.* Joy+ful = of a joyous *nature.*

Analyze and define fear**ful.** *Ans.* Fear+ful = *marked* by fear.

EXERCISE.

Combine and define **plenty+ful.** Why do you change *y* into *i?*

Combine and define **hope+ful.** Why do you *not* drop the final *e?*

Analyze careful. *Ans.* Care+ful. Does this mean full of care? *Ans.* No; it means *marked* or characterized by care.

13. The Suffix fy or ify.

What does the suffix **fy** or **ify** mean? *Ans.* *To make.*

Analyze and define **beautify.** *Ans.* Beauty+fy = *to make* beautiful.

EXERCISE.

Combine and define just+ify. Analyze and define purify.

14. The Suffix hood.

What does the suffix **hood** mean? *Ans.* It means *condition of.*

Analyze and define widow**hood.** *Ans.* Widow+hood = the state or condition of a widow.

EXERCISE.

Combine and define sister+hood; brother+hood; priest+hood; man+hood; woman+hood.

15. The Suffix ion.

What does the suffix **ion** mean? *Ans.* The *act* or *state* of.

Analyze and define navigation. *Ans.* Navigate+ion=the act of navigating or sailing.

EXERCISE.

Combine and define imitate (to copy)+ion; oppress (to crush by a heavy burden)+ion.

Analyze and define creation; elevation; corruption; animation.

16. The Suffix ish.

What does the suffix **ish** mean? *Ans.* It means *like* or *somewhat*, or *belonging to.*

Analyze and define boy**ish.** *Ans.* Boy+ish=like a boy.

Analyze and define whit**ish.** *Ans.* White+ish=*somewhat* white.

EXERCISE.

Combine and define clown+ish; sweet+ish.

Combine Engle (meaning the race of the *Angles* who went to Britain from Germany in the 5th century), and ish, and what word will you have?

17. The Suffix ive.

What does the suffix **ive** mean? *Ans.* It means having the *power* or *quality.*

Analyze and define preventive. *Ans.* Prevent+ive=having the quality of preventing.

Analyze and define creative. *Ans.* Create+ive=having the power of creating.

EXERCISE.

Combine and define act+ive; impress+ive; instruct+ive; attract+ive.

18. The Suffix ize.

What does the suffix **ize** mean? *Ans.* It means *to make.*

Analyze and define legalize. *Ans.* Legal+ize=to *make* legal or according to law.

EXERCISE.

Combine and define equal+ize; tranquil (calm)+ize; brutal+ize; civil+ize.

19. The Suffix kin.

What does the suffix **kin** mean? *Ans.* It means *little* or *diminutive.*

Analyze and define lambkin. *Ans.* Lamb+kin=a little lamb.

EXERCISE.

Find in the dictionary the meaning of manikin, and show how the word *man* and the suffix *kin* are in the word.

20. The Suffix less.

What does the suffix **less** mean? *Ans.* It means *without* or *freed from.*

Analyze fearless. *Ans.* Fear+less=*without* fear.

Analyze and define moneyless. *Ans.* Money+less=*without* money or deprived of money.

EXERCISE.

Combine and define mercy+less. Why do you change the *y* into *i*?
Combine and define pity+less. Why do you change the *y* into *i*?
Analyze and define godless; cheerless; penniless; thoughtless.

21. The Suffix let and ling.

What do the suffixes **let** and **ling** mean? *Ans.* They mean little or diminutive—the same as kin.

Analyze and define plant**let**. *Ans.* Plant+let=a *small* plant.
Analyze and define king**ling**. *Ans.* King+ling=a *petty* king.

EXERCISE.

Combine and define lord+ling. Analyze and define duckling.

22. The Suffix ly.

What does the suffix **ly** mean? *Ans.* It means *like.* From what does the suffix **ly** come? *Ans.* It comes from *lic*, the old English word for like. Illustrate this. *Ans.* 'Godly' was formerly written 'god*lic*,' that is, good-*like.*

What part of speech is formed by the addition of the suffix **ly**? *Ans.* Adverbs. Is this *always* the case? *Ans.* It is always the case when added to *adjectives;* but when added to *nouns*, **ly** forms adjectives. Give an example. *Ans.* Add the suffix **ly** to the noun 'love,' and we have the *adjective* 'lovely.'

Analyze and define soft**ly**. *Ans.* Soft+ly=soft-*like.*

EXERCISE.

Combine and define brave+ly. What part of speech is it?
Combine and define mother+ly. What part of speech is it?
Analyze and define only. *Ans.* One+ly=one-like, that is, considered as *one*, and no more.

23. The Suffix ment.

What does the suffix **ment** mean? *Ans.* It means the *state of being*, the *act of* or the *thing which.*

Analyze and define banish**ment**. *Ans.* Banish+ment=the state of being banished.

Analyze and define accompani**ment**. *Ans.* Accompany+ment=that which accompanies. Why is the *y* changed?

EXERCISE.

Combine and define punish+ment; chastise+ment.
Analyze abasement. *Ans.* Abase+ment=the state of being *abased* or brought low down.

24. The Suffix ness.

What does the suffix **ness** mean? *Ans.* It means the *state* or *quality* of.

Analyze and define littleness. *Ans.* Little+ness=the *state of being* little.

Analyze and define fineness. *Ans.* Fine+ness=the *quality of being* fine.

EXERCISE.

Combine and define firm+ness; petty+ness. Why do you change the *y*?
Analyze and define suppleness; fierceness; correctness; powerlessness.
Combine and define sly+ness. Do you change the *y* into *i*?

25. The Suffix ous.

What does the suffix ous mean? *Ans.* It means *having the quality*, or *full of*.

Analyze and define humorous. *Ans.* Humor+ous=having the quality of humor.

EXERCISE.

Combine and define courage+ous. Why do you not drop the *e*?
Analyze and define murderous; mischievous. Combine plenty+ous.

26. The Suffix ship.

What does the suffix **ship** mean? *Ans.* It means the *condition of being*, or the *place* or *office* of. Has it anything to do with the word "ship?" *Ans.* No, it is related to *shape*.

Analyze and define friend**ship**. *Ans.* Friend+ship=the *condition* of being a *friend*.

Analyze and define clerk**ship**. *Ans.* Clerk+ship=the office of a clerk.

EXERCISE.

Combine and define apprentice+ship; soldier+ship; scholar+ship.

27. The Suffix y.

What does the suffix **y** mean? *Ans.* It means *abounding in*, *partaking of*, or *having the quality of*.

Analyze and define flower**y**. *Ans.* Flower+y=abounding in flowers.

Analyze and define chalk**y**. *Ans.* Chalk+y=partaking of the nature of chalk.

EXERCISE.

Combine and define dew+y; water+y; rose+y. Why do you drop the *e*?
Analyze and define hearty; healthy; roomy; knotty; gloomy.

REVIEW OF ENGLISH SUFFIXES.

1. **Able** or **ible**: that *may or can be*, or *worthy to be*, as tamable, contemptible.
2. **Age**: the *condition of being*, or an *allowance for*, as peerage, wharfage.
3. **Al**: 1. *relating* or *belonging* to; 2. the *act of*, as personal, renewal.
4. **Ar** or **ard**: *one who*, as liar, drunkard.
5. **An** or **ian**: 1. *one who*; 2. *belonging to*, as historian, christian.
6. **Ary**: 1. *one who*, or *that which*; 2. *relating to*, as missionary, planetary.
7. **Dom**: the *condition* of being, or the *possession* of, as freedom, dukedom.
8. **En**: 1. *to make*; 2. *made*, as blacken, wooden.
9. **Er**: 1. *one who* or *that which*; as preacher, dipper.
10. **Er**: *more*, as greater.
11. **Ery**: 1. *place where*; 2. *state of being*, as bakery, knavery.
12. **Ful**: *full of*, *marked* by, or of the *nature* of, as merciful, fearful.
13. **Fy** or **Ify**: *to make*, as purify, beautify.
14. **Hood**: *condition* of, as widowhood.
15. **Ion**: *act* or *state* of, as navigation, education.
16. **Ish**: *like*, *somewhat*, or *belonging to*, as boyish, whitish.
17. **Ive**: having the *power* or *quality* of, as preventive, creative.
18. **Ize**: to make, as legalize.
19. **Kin**: *little*, as lambkin.
20. **Less**: *without*, or *freed from*, as fearless.
21. **Let** or **ling**: little, as plantlet, kingling.
22. **Ly**: *like*, as softly, lovely.
23. **Ment**: *state* of being, *act* of or *that which*, as banishment, accompaniment.
24. **Ness**: *state* or *quality* of being, as littleness.
25. **Ous**: *having the quality*, as humorous.
26. **Ship**: *condition* of being, or *office* of, as friendship, clerkship.
27. **Y**: *abounding in*, or *partaking of*, as flowery, chalky.

CLASSIFICATION OF SUFFIXES.

1. One Who.

THESE SUFFIXES FORM NOUNS.

An or **ian**	European; arithmetician.
Ar	Liar.
Ard	Coward.
Ee	Payee.
Eer	Auctioneer.
Er	Robber.
Ist	Novelist.
Or	Actor.

2. Being or State of Being.

THESE SUFFIXES FORM NOUNS.

Age	Peerage.
Dom	Freedom.
Ion	Corruption.
Ity or **ty**	Personality, novelty.
Ment	Abasement.
Ness	Remoteness.
Ship	Friendship.

3. Relating to, or having the quality of.

THESE SUFFIXES FORM ADJECTIVES.

Al	Parental.
An or **ian**	Republican; Parisian.
Ary	Planetary.
Ful	Healthful.
Ive	Preventive.
Ly	Manly.
Ous	Humorous.
Y	Flowery.

4. To Make.

THESE SUFFIXES FORM VERBS.

En	Loosen.
Fy or **ify**	Justify.
Ize	Fertilize; legalize.

5. Little, diminutive.

THESE SUFFIXES FORM NOUNS.

Cle or **cule**.....Animalcule	**Kin**.....Lamb**kin**.
Let.....Plantlet.	**Ling**.....Duck**ling**.

6. Miscellaneous.

Able or **ible**, that *may* or *can*, as justifiable.
Ery, *place where*, as bak**ery**.
Ish, *like* or *somewhat*, as boy**ish**, whit**ish**.
Less, *without*, as art**less**.

IV.—EXERCISES IN WORD-FORMATION.

EXERCISE I.

The suffixes *or*, *er*, and *ist*, mean *one who*. They form nouns.

Which of these suffixes would you add to *govern* to make a noun? Define the derivative.

Which suffix would you add to *learn* to make a noun? Define the derivative.

Which suffix would you add to *art* to make a noun? Define the derivative.

Which suffix would you add to *profess* to make a noun? Define the derivative.

Which suffix would you add to *method* to make a noun? Define the derivative.

Which suffix would you add to *flute* to form a noun? Define the derivative.

Which suffix would you add to *believe* to form a noun? Define the derivative.

Which suffix would you add to *act* to form a noun? Define the derivative.

Which suffix would you add to *respect* to form a noun? Define the derivative.

Which suffix would you add to *moral* to form a noun? Define the derivative.

Which suffix would you add to *imitate* to form a noun? Define the derivative.

Which suffix would you add to *humor* to form a noun? Define the derivative.

EXERCISE II.

The suffixes *ous*, *ive*, *y*, and *ful*, mean *having the quality of*. They form adjectives.

Which of the four suffixes would you add to *prosper*, in order to form an adjective? Define the derivative.

Which suffix would you add to *success* to form an adjective? Define the derivative.

Which suffix would you add to *vigor* to form an adjective? Define the derivative.

Which suffix would you add to *contemplate* to form an adjective? Define the derivative.

Which suffix would you add to *noise* to form an adjective? Define the derivative.

Which suffix would you add to *clamor* to form an adjective? Define the derivative.

Which suffix would you add to *thought* to form an adjective? Define the derivative.

Which suffix would you add to *reflect* to form an adjective? Define the derivative.

Which suffix would you add to *desire* to form an adjective? Define the derivative.

Which two suffixes would you add to *beauty*, forming two adjectives that are synonyms? *Ans. Ful* and *ous.* Analyze *beautiful.* Why is the *y* changed into *i*? Analyze *beauteous.* Why is the *y* changed into *e*?

EXERCISE III.

The suffix *ity* and the suffix *ness*, when added to adjectives, form *nouns*, meaning the *state* or *quality* expressed by the adjective. Some adjectives take the suffix *ity;* others take the suffix *ness.*

Which suffix would you add to the adjective *suave* to make a noun? Define the derivative.

Which suffix would you add to *agile* to form a noun? Define the derivative.

Which suffix would you add to *supple* to form a noun? Define the derivative.

Which suffix would you add to *severe* to form a noun? Define the derivative.

Which suffix would you add to *cross* to form a noun? Define the derivative.

Which suffix would you add to *respectable* to form a noun? Define the derivative.

Which suffix would you add to *persuasive* to form a noun? Define the derivative.

Form two nouns from *amiable*, each meaning the state or quality of being amiable.

Which suffix would you add to *acid* to form a noun? Define the derivative.

Which suffix would you add to *sour* to form a noun? Define the derivative.

EXERCISE IV

The suffixes *en*, *fy* or *ify*, and *ize*, mean *to make*. These suffixes form verbs.

Which of these suffixes would you add to *sweet* to form a verb meaning to make sweet?

Which of these suffixes would you add to *verse* to form a verb meaning to make verses?

Which of these suffixes would you add to *poet* to form a verb meaning to make poetry?

Which of these suffixes would you add to *satire* to form a verb meaning to make a person the subject of satire?

Which of these suffixes would you add to *loose* to form a verb meaning to make loose?

Which of these suffixes would you add to *type* to form a verb meaning to make one thing the type or emblem of another?

Which of these suffixes would you add to *civil* to form a verb meaning to make a savage people civil?

Which of these suffixes would you add to *sign* to make a verb meaning to make a thing known by signs?

Which of these suffixes would you add to *red* to make a verb meaning to make red?

Which suffix would you add to *just* to form a verb meaning to make just?

Which suffix would you add to *real* to form a verb meaning to make real, to make a thing a *reality* in one's mind?

Which suffix would you add to *quick* (meaning alive) to form a verb meaning to make alive?

EXERCISE V.

The suffixes *kin*, *ling*, *let*, and *ule* signify *diminution*.

Which suffix would you add to *lamb* to form a diminutive? Define the derivative.

Which suffix would you add to *duck* to form a diminutive? Define the derivative.

Which suffix would you add to *plant* to form a diminutive? Define the derivative.

Which suffix would you add to *globe* to form a diminutive? Define the derivative.

Which suffix would you add to *lord* to form a diminutive? Define the derivative.

EXERCISE VI.

Polite is a synonym of *civil*: what suffix would you add to *civil* to make a synonym of *politeness?* Is it *ity* or *ness?*

Glory is a synonym of *fame*: what suffix would you add to *fame* to make a synonym of *glorious?*

Nimble is a synonym of *agile*: what suffix would you add to *agile* to make a synonym of *nimbleness?*

Fog is a synonym of *haze:* what suffix would you add to *fog* to make a synonym of *hazy?*

Jolly is a synonym of *merry:* what suffix would you add to *jolly* to make a synonym of *merriment?*

Bury is a synonym of *inter:* what suffix would you add to *bury* to make a synonym of *interment?* Is it *al* or *ment?*

Tranquil is a synonym of *calm:* what suffix would you add to *tranquil* to make a synonym of *calmness?* Why do you double the *l* in tranquillity?

Might is a synonym of *power:* what suffix would you add to *might* to make a synonym of *powerful?* Is it *ful* or *y?*

Damp is a synonym of *moist:* what suffix would you add to *damp* to make a synonym of *moisten?*

EXERCISE VII.

Black is the opposite of *white:* what suffix would you add to *black* to express the opposite of *whiten?*

Bond is the opposite of *free:* what suffix would you add to *bond* to express the opposite of *freedom?* Is it *dom* or *age?*

Love is the opposite of *hate:* what suffix would you add to *love* to express the opposite of *hater?*

Quick is the opposite of *slow:* what suffix would you add to *quick* to express the opposite of *slowly?*

Old is the opposite of *novel:* what suffix would you add to *old* to express the opposite of *novelty?*

Acquit is the opposite of *condemn:* what suffix would you add to *condemn* to express the opposite of *acquittal?* Is it *al* or *ation?*

V.—ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

TEACH, *v.*, to instruct.

1. TEACHABLE: ANALYSIS: teach+able=that *may be* taught. DEFINITION: that has a spirit *willing* to be *taught.*
2. TEACHABLENESS: teach+able+ness=the *state* of being (ness) willing to be taught.
3. TEACHER: teach+er=*one who* teaches. DEFINITION: a schoolmaster or schoolmistress.
4. TEACHING, *noun*: the act or business of instructing; instruction.
5. UNTAUGHT: Un+taught=*not* taught. DEFINITION: ignorant. 'Taught' is the past participle of the irregular verb *teach.*

EXERCISE.

[*The figures refer to corresponding numbers in the analysis above.*]

(1.) Give a synonym of the word *teachable. Ans.* 'Docile.' Would you say of a dog that it was *teachable* or *docile*—which? Combine and define un+teachable.

(3.) Give two synonyms of 'teacher.' *Ans.* 'Instructor;' 'educator.'

(4.) Write a sentence containing the word *teaching* as a noun. MODEL—"Nearly all the able men in the United States were, in their younger days, engaged in the profession of *teaching*."

OBS.—Observe the distinction between *teach* and *learn*. To *teach* is to *impart* instruction; to *learn* is to *receive* instruction. Would it be correct to say, "Mr. Dupont *learnt* me French"? State the correct form.

SCHOOL, *n.*, a place for the education of youth.

1. SCHOLAR: School+ar=*one who* goes to *school*. In forming this word, one of the o's is dropped. What other meaning has *scholar?* *Ans.* It means, not a child who is going to school, but a person who has been through the schools,—hence, a "learned man."
2. SCHOLARLY: Scholar+ly=in a scholar-*like* manner. What part of speech is 'scholarly'? *Ans.* An adjective. Why? Because ly is added to a noun. (See the suffix ly, page 21.)
3. SCHOLARSHIP: Scholar+ship=the *state* or condition of being a scholar. DEFINITION: learning, attainments in literature.
4. UNSCHOOLED: Un+school+ed=not schooled or taught; illiterate.

EXERCISE.

(1.) Give a synonym of 'scholar' in its first meaning. *Ans.* A *pupil*.

Write sentences containing the word 'scholar' in both its meanings. MODEL—"James Watt is said to have been a poor *scholar*, yet his genius invented the steam engine." "Gibbon, one of the greatest *scholars* of the 18th century, wrote the 'Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire.'"

What is the *opposite* of 'scholar' in the sense of learned man? *Ans.* An *unlearned* man, an *ignoramus*, a *dunce*.

(2.) What is the opposite of 'scholarly'? *Ans.* Untaught, unlearned

(3.) Write a sentence containing the words *scholarship* and *education*.

HEALTH, *n.*, sound state of the body.

1. From what root-word does 'health' come? *Ans.* It comes from *heal*. With what words is *heal* connected? *Ans.* With the word *hale*, and also with *whole*, that is, *sound*. Can you give a quotation from the Bible to show this? *Ans.* "They that are *whole* need not the physician, but they that are *sick*."
2. HEALTHY: health+y=*partaking* of health.
3. HEALTHFUL: health+ful=of a healthy *nature*.
4. HEALTHFULLY: health+ful+ly=in a healthful *manner*.

5. HEALTHFULNESS: health+ful+ness=the *condition* of health.
6. HEALTHINESS: the *condition* of being healthy.
7. UNHEALTHY: un+health+y=*not* healthy.

EXERCISE.

(2.) Is there any distinction between *healthy* and *healthful?* *Ans.* There is no distinction in meaning: we can say a *healthy* body or climate or diet, and a *healthful* body or climate or diet.

(3.) Mention three synonyms of *healthy* and *healthful.* *Ans.* 'Wholesome,' 'salubrious,' 'salutary.'

Can you give the difference in the uses of these words? *Ans.* *Wholesome* is particularly applied to food, as a "*wholesome* diet." *Salubrious* is stronger than *wholesome;* it means not only what keeps us in health (wholesome), but what *improves* our health; as a "*salubrious* air." *Salutary* is what serves to remove a disorder; thus we speak of "salutary remedies."

Supply the proper word in each of the following sentences: "You are relaxing yourself with the —— exercise of the field." "The simplest diet is reckoned the most ——." "The air of Southern France has been long famed for its ——." "Washington's punishment of the British at Trenton taught them a —— lesson."

(5 & 6.) If there is no difference between *healthy* and *healthful,* can there be any between *healthiness* and *healthfulness?* *Ans.* No. Why not? *Ans.* Because the suffix is the same in each.

(7.) What is the *negative* of *healthy?* *Ans.* *Un*healthy. What is the *negative* of *wholesome?* *Ans.* *Un*wholesome. What is the *negative* of *salubrious?* *Ans.* *In*salubrious.

PAY (past part., *paid*), *v.*, to defray a debt.

1. PAYABLE: pay+able=that *is to be* paid.
2. PAYER: pay+er=*one who* pays.
3. PAYEE: pay+ee=one *to whom* something is to be paid.
4. PAYMENT: pay+ment=the *act* of paying.
5. PREPAY: pre+pay=to pay *beforehand.*
6. REPAY: re+pay=to pay *again.*
7. Unpaid: un+paid=*not* paid.

EXERCISE.

(1.) Is *pay* any other part of speech than a verb? *Ans.* It is also a noun. Give three synonyms of *pay* as a noun. *Ans.* 'Salary,' 'wages,' and 'stipend.'

(3.) Give a synonym of 'payment.' *Ans.* *Defrayment.* How could you express in other language the sentence "John made payment of his debt?" *Ans.* "John *liquidated* his debt."

(4.) Combine prepay+ment, and what word have you? Define it.

(5.) Combine repay + ment, and what word have you? Define it. Is there a figurative use of *repay? Ans.* There is: we speak of "repaying a kindness." What synonym of repay is there in the sense of giving back *money? Ans.* To 'reimburse.'

BOUND: to limit, or a limit.

1. BOUNDS: the plural of the *noun* bound.
2. BOUNDED: bound + ed = limit*ed* or confined.
3. BOUNDARY: bound + ary = *that which* limits or bounds.
4. BOUNDLESS: bound + less = *without* bounds, limitless.
5. UNBOUNDED: un + bound + ed = not bounded, unlimited.

EXERCISE.

(1.) Give two synonyms of bounds as a *noun. Ans.* Limits; confines.

(3.) Spell the plural of *boundary.* Give the rule for changing *y* into *i.* Compose a sentence containing the word 'boundary.' MODEL—"The *boundary* between Maine and the British Possessions was arranged by Daniel Webster and Lord Ashburton in 1842."

(4.) How do you show that *boundless* and *limitless* are synonyms? *Ans.* The suffix is the same and bound=limit. Give two corresponding expressions for *boundless* in the sentence, "Alexander's ambition was boundless." *Ans.* "Alexander's ambition *knew no bounds;*" "*there were no limits* to Alexander's ambition."

Combine and define boundless + ness.

HELP, aid, *n.*, or to aid, *v.*

1. HELPER: help + er = *one who* helps; an assistant.
2. HELPING: help + ing = aid*ing* or assist*ing.*
3. HELPFUL: help + ful = *abounding in* help; of a kind that aids or assists.
4. HELPLESS: help + less = *without* help.
5. HELPLESSNESS: help + less + ness = *state of being* (ness) *without* (less) help.

EXERCISE.

(1.) Give two synonyms of 'helper.' *Ans.* An *assistant*, an *aid.*

(2.) Give a synonym of the adjective 'helping.' *Ans. Auxiliary.* An "*auxiliary* verb" might be called a —— what kind of verb? "Lend a *helping* or an *auxiliary* hand"—which?

(3.) That which does the opposite of 'helping' is said to do what? *Ans.* To *hinder*, to *obstruct.*

(4.) Write a sentence containing the word 'helpless.' MODEL—"When Burgoyne was surrounded at Saratoga, his army was *helpless*, and he had to surrender."

(5.) Give a synonym of 'helplessness.' *Ans. Inability.* Give two words meaning the *contrary* of "helplessness." *Ans. Strength, power.*

PURE, *adj.*, clean, free from mixture.

1. PURE: Pure has two meanings: 1, the *literal* meaning, which is, *clean* or free from mixture, as "*pure* water;" 2, the *figurative* meaning, which is, free from moral defilement, as a "*pure* motive." Many of its derivatives have the same two-fold signification.
2. PURELY: pure+ly=pure-*like*, in a pure manner.
3. PURENESS: pure+ness=the *state* of being pure.
4. PURITY: pure+ity=the *quality* of being pure. Why is the final *e* dropped?
5. Purify: Pure+ify=to *make* pure. What does the suffix **fy** or **ify** mean? *Ans.* To *make.*
6. IMPURE: im+pure=*not* pure, corrupt.

EXERCISE.

(1.) 'Pure' has two meanings. What are they? Write sentences containing the word in each sense.

(3 & 4.) What is the distinction between 'pureness' and 'purity'? *Ans.* There is none; we speak of *pureness* or *purity* of water, life, style, etc. Write a sentence containing the word 'pureness.' MODEL—"The *pureness* of the atmosphere on the top of high mountains has often been remarked" Explain what is meant by *purity* in the sentence, "Addison's writings are distinguished for the *purity* of their style." Give the *opposite* of 'purity.' *Ans. Impurity, foulness.*

(5.) Name a noun formed from 'purify.' *Ans. Purification.*

(6.) Compose a sentence containing the word 'impure' in its literal, and another in its figurative sense. MODEL—"The water of the River Thames is very *impure.*" "Aaron Burr was actuated by *impure* motives."

SAFE, *adj.*, free from danger.

1. SAFELY: safe+ly=safe-*like*, in a safe manner.
2. SAFETY: safe+ty=the *state of being* safe.
3. UNSAFE: un+safe=not safe.

EXERCISE.

(1.) Give a synonym of 'safely.' *Ans. Securely.* Give the negative of 'safely.' *Ans. Unsafely.* Give the opposite of 'securely.' *Ans. Insecurely.* We fasten the doors—how? *safely* or *securely?*

(2.) Give a synonym of 'safety.' *Ans. Security.* Tell the difference between *safety* and *security*. *Ans.* In the sense of freedom from danger, *safety* expresses much less than *security:* we may be safe without using any particular measures; but none can reckon on *security* without great precaution. A person may be very *safe* on the top of a coach in day-time; but if he wish to *secure* himself at night from falling off, he must be fastened.

(3.) Write a sentence containing the word 'unsafe.' Combine unsafe+ness.

JUDGE, *v.*, to hear and determine a case.

1. JUDGE, *v.*, to hear and determine a case; to form an opinion.
2. JUDGE: *n.*, a civil officer clothed with authority to try and determine cases; one who has skill to decide questions.
3. JUDGMENT: judge+ment=the *act* of judging, or the faculty of the mind used in judging. Why is the final *e* of judge dropped before the suffix *ment?* *Ans.* According to Rule II., Exception 2. Give it.
4. JUDGESHIP: judge+ship=the *office* of a judge.
5. ADJUDGE: ad+judge=to judge *to*, that is, to determine, to decide. What does the prefix **ad** mean? *Ans.* It means *to.*
6. PREJUDGE: pre+judge=to *fore*-judge, that is, to judge in a case *before* it is heard.
7. REJUDGE: re+judge=to judge *again;* to reëxamine, to review.

EXERCISE.

(1.) Write a sentence containing the *verb* 'judge' in its two senses. MODEL—"God shall *judge* the righteous and the wicked."—*Bible.* "On the 11th of October, 1492, Columbus *judged* from the appearance of the sea, the sight of land-birds, etc., that he would that night reach the shores of Eastern Asia."

(2.) Write a sentence containing the *noun* 'judge' in its two senses. MODEL—"*Judge* Taney [pronounced *taw' ny*] was Chief Justice of the Supreme Court at the time the Dred Scott decision was given, in 1857." "To be a good *judge* of painting requires fine taste, and long study of works of art." Give a word, adopted from the French, meaning a judge of objects of fine art. *Ans.* A *connoisseur.*

(3.) Write a sentence containing the word judgment in both its senses. MODEL—"The court-martial gave *judgment* that André should be hanged as a spy." "A person who entertains prejudices cannot possess a clear or sound *judgment.*"

(5.) Give two synonyms of the verb 'to adjudge.' *Ans.* To *award*, to *bestow.* Write a sentence containing the word 'adjudge.' MODEL—"Paris *adjudged* the golden apple to Helen, the most beautiful of her sex."

(6.) Give a noun related in meaning to the verb 'prejudge.' *Ans.* 'Prejudice.' Combine and define prejudge+ment.

HOPE, *n.*, confidence in a future event.

1. HOPEFUL: hope+ful=*full of* hope.
2. HOPELESS: hope+less=*without* hope.

EXERCISE.

(1.) Combine and define hope+ful+ly; hope+ful+ness. Give two synonyms of 'hopeful.' *Ans.* Trustful and confident. Which is the stronger word, 'hopeful' or 'confident'? *Ans.* 'Confident.' "Robert Morris was *hopeful* of being able to raise the government credit": was he *confident* that he would be able to do it? What is the *opposite* of a "*hopeful* nature"?

(2.) Combine and define hope+less+ly; hope+less+ness. Give a synonym of 'hopelessness.' *Ans. Despair.* Write a sentence containing the word *hopeless.* MODEL—"Washington's situation at Valley Forge was nearly *hopeless*, yet he did not *despair;* and though by no means *confident* of independence, he kept his *trust* in Providence."

BLAME, to censure, or a fault.

1. BLAME is both a noun and a verb. As a noun it means censure, fault, or guilt; as a verb, it means to censure or impute guilt to one.
2. BLAMABLE: blame+able=that *may be* blamed, worthy of blame.
3. BLAMELESS: blame+less=*without* blame.

EXERCISE.

(1.) Give two synonyms of the word to 'blame.' *Ans.* To *reprove;* to *reproach.* What is the distinction in the meaning of these words? *Ans.* To *blame* and *reprove* are the acts of a superior; to *reproach*, that of an equal. Write two sentences, the one containing 'blame' as a *verb*, the other as a *noun.*

(2.) What is the opposite of 'blamable'? *Ans.* Meritorious. Write a sentence containing these words. MODEL—"It is now admitted that General Greene, in place of being *blamable* for his retreat through the Carolinas, behaved in a very *meritorious* manner."

(3.) Combine and define blame+less+ness; blame+less+ly.

JUST, right, or lawful.

1. JUST comes from a Latin word which means the *right* or the law.
2. JUSTICE: the quality of being just or according to the law.
3. JUSTIFY: just+ify=to *make* to appear *right.*
4. JUSTNESS: just+ness=the *condition* of being just.

5. JUSTLY: just+ly=just-*like*, in a just manner.
6. ADJUST: ad+just=to make a thing fit rightly *to* another.
7. UNJUST: un+just=*not* just.

EXERCISE.

(2.) What is the opposite of 'justice'? *Ans. In*justice. Give a synonym of 'injustice.' *Ans.* A *wrong.*

(3.) Combine and define justify+able. Why do you change the *y* into *i*? What is meant by "*justifiable* homicide"?

(4.) Would you speak of the *justice* or the *justness* of a murderer's being sentenced to death? Would you speak of the *justness* or the *justice* of a person's observation?

(5.) Write a sentence containing the word 'justly.' MODEL—"Franklin *justly* thought that lightning and electricity are the same thing."

(6.) Combine and define re+adjust; re+adjust+ment.

(7.) Combine and define unjust+ly. Give a synonym of 'unjust.' *Ans. Wrongful.* Of 'unjustly.' *Ans. Wrongfully.*

KING, a sovereign.

1. KING: From what is the word 'king' derived? *Ans.* From an old English root connected with *can* and *ken.* The primitive idea of 'king,' therefore, is one who *kens* or knows, and who *can* or is able to do things.
2. KINGDOM: King+dom=the dominion of a king. OBS.—In natural history, a 'kingdom' means a division; as, the "animal *kingdom.*"
3. KINGLY: king+ly=king-like, in the manner of a king; hence, splendid, noble, munificent.
4. KINGSHIP: king+ship=the state or office of a king.
5. KINGLING: king+ling=a *little* king.

XERCISE.

(1.) What is the feminine of 'king?' Give a synonym of 'king.' *Ans. Sovereign.* Is this word a synonym of 'queen' also? Supply the proper word: "In the latter part of the 15th century, Ferdinand and Isabella were ———s of Spain."

(2.) Give a synonym of 'kingdom.' *Ans. Realm.* Write a sentence containing the word 'kingdom.' Write another sentence containing the word 'kingdom,' in the sense in which it is used in natural history. MODEL—"It is doubtful whether the sponge belongs to the animal or the vegetable *kingdom.*"

(3.) What part of speech is 'kingly,' and why? *Ans.* [See suffix *ly*, page 21.] Give a synonym of 'kingly.' *Ans. Royal.* From what does *royal* come? *Ans.* From the French word for king—*roy* or *roi.* Combine and define king+ly+ness.

(5.) Write a sentence containing the word 'kingling.' MODEL—"Bismarck has uncrowned many of the *kinglings* of Germany." Give a synonym of 'kingling.' *Ans. Petty prince.*

HARD, firm or solid; difficult.

1. HARDEN: hard+en=to *make* hard. DEFINITION: primary meaning, to make hard; as to *harden* wood or steel; secondary meaning, to make insensible or unfeeling.
2. HARDLY: hard+ly=hard-*like.* Primary meaning, with difficulty; secondary meaning, not quite, or scarcely; as, "the object is so distant one can *hardly* see it."
3. HARDNESS: hard+ness=the *condition* of being hard.

EXERCISE.

(1.) What is the opposite of 'hard?' *Ans. Soft.* Make a *verb* from 'soft,' corresponding to *harden.*
(2.) Make an *adverb* from 'soft' correspond to *hardly* in its primary sense.
(3.) Make a *noun* from 'soft' correspond to *hardness.* Can we speak of "hardness of *heart,*" as well as of iron? Would you call this the primary or the secondary meaning of the word? Give two synonyms of 'hardness' in its secondary sense. *Ans. Obstinacy; obduracy.*

BODY, the frame of an animal; matter.

1. BODY has several meanings: 1. the frame of an animal; 2. a collective mass, as a *body* of men; 3. in physics, any kind of matter, as a "heavy *body;*" 4. in geometry, a solid figure; 5. a general collection, as a "*body* of laws;" 6. an individual, generally used in combination with *some* or *no,* as somebody, nobody.
2. BODILY: body+ly=body-*like,* that is, relating to the body; corporeal.
3. EMBODY: em+body=to put *into* a body.
4. DISEMBODY: dis+em+body=to take away (*dis*) from being *in* (em) the body.

EXERCISE.

(1.) Write sentences containing the word 'body' in each of its six uses. What words are contrasted with 'body' as applied to man? *Ans. Mind, soul, spirit.*
(2.) What part of speech is 'bodily,' and why? Why is the final *y* changed into *i?* Give a synonym of 'bodily.' *Ans. Corporeal.* Give the opposite of 'corporeal.' *Ans. Spiritual.*

(3.) Give a synonym of 'embody.' *Ans. Incorporate.* What is the meaning of 'embody' in the following sentences: "The Governor ordered that the militia should be *embodied.*" "Shakspeare's play of Hamlet *embodies* profound views of human character."

(4.) What part of speech is 'disembodied,' in the expression "*disembodied* spirits?" Write a sentence containing this word.

FRIEND, one attached by affection.

1. FRIENDLY: friend+ly=friend-*like;* hence, *kind, amiable.*
2. FRIENDLESS: friend+less=*without* a friend.
3. FRIENDSHIP: friend+ship=the *state* of being a friend.
4. BEFRIEND: be+friend=to *make* one's self the friend of another; hence, to render a service.

EXERCISE.

(1.) Why is 'friendly' an adjective? *Ans.* [See suffix *ly*, page 21.] How would you form an adverb from 'friendly?' We might say friendlily, (that is friendly+ly); but the phrase "in a friendly manner" would be better.

Write a sentence containing the word 'friendly.' MODEL—"Roger Williams was frequently able to restore *friendly* relations between the whites and the Indians." Give a synonym of 'friendly.' *Ans. Amicable.*

Combine and define un+friendly. Give a synonym of 'unfriendly' which shall be the *opposite* of friendly. *Ans. Hostile, inimical.* Combine and define friendly+ness.

(2.) Combine and define friendless+ness. Give a synonym of 'friendless.' *Ans. Forlorn.* Give a phrase meaning the opposite of 'friendless.' *Ans.* "Having *troops of friends.*"

(3.) Give a word denoting nearly the same affection as 'friendship.' *Ans. Love.* Which is the stronger—'love' or 'friendship?' Compose two sentences, the one containing the noun *love*, the other the noun *friendship.*

(4.) Give two synonyms of 'befriend.' *Ans.* To *favor*, to *benefit.* Write a sentence containing the word 'befriend.' MODEL—"In his darkest hours, Columbus was greatly *befriended* by Juan Perez, Prior of the Convent of La Rabida, in Spain."

FRUIT, the produce of trees.

1. FRUIT has two meanings—the primary, and the secondary or figurative. In its primary sense, it means the produce of trees or other plants. In its secondary or figurative sense, it means *result* or *consequence.*
2. FRUITAGE: fruit+age=fruit, *collectively.*

3. FRUITERY: fruit+ery=a *place* where fruits are kept.
4. FRUITERER: fruitery+er=one who deals in fruit. OBS.—In joining the suffix *er* to fruitery, the final *y* is dropped.
5. FRUITFUL: fruit+ful=*abounding* in fruit; hence, *abundant, plentiful.*
6. FRUITLESS: fruit+less=*without* fruit; hence barren.
7. FRUITY: fruit+y=*of the nature* of fruit.

EXERCISE.

(1.) Write two sentences, the one containing the word 'fruit' in its primary, and the other in its secondary sense. MODEL—"The apple is said by botanists to be the perfect *fruit.*" "The *fruit* of British oppression was the war of the Revolution."

(5.) Combine and define un+fruitful; fruitful+ness: un+fruitful+ness. Substitute another word for 'fruitful' in the expressions "a *fruitful* soil," a "*fruitful* imagination." Give a synonym of 'unfruitful.' *Ans.* *Barren.*

(6.) Combine and define fruitless+ness. What does 'fruitless' mean in the sentence "The people of Massachusetts soon found that the attempt to stop Quakerism by executing Quakers was *fruitless?*"

(7.) What is the distinction between 'fruitful' and 'fruity?' *Ans.* 'Fruitful' is *productive* of fruit; 'fruity' is what has the *nature* of fruit. Would you say a *fruitful* or a *fruity* wine—Which?

NEW, recently produced, or known, or begun.

1. NEW. What does a "*new* book" mean? *Ans.* A book recently *produced.* What does a "*new* star" mean? *Ans.* A star recently known or *discovered.* What does the "*new* year" mean? *Ans.* The year recently *begun.*
2. NEWLY: new+ly=new-*like;* hence in a recent *manner.*
3. NEWNESS: new+ness=the state of being new.
4. NEWISH: new+ish=*somewhat* new.
5. RENEW: re+new=to make new *again;* hence, to repeat.
6. RENEWAL: re+new+al=the *act* of renewing.
7. ANEW: a+new=*in* a new form; hence *again,* once more.

EXERCISE.

(1.) Compose three sentences containing the word 'new' in each of its three senses. Give two synonyms of 'new.' *Ans.* *Fresh, recent.* Give the opposite of 'new.' *Ans.* Old.

(2.) Why is 'newly' an *adverb? Ans.* Because the suffix *ly* is joined to an *adjective.*

(3.) If 'new' means *recent,* what derivative noun from 'recent' would mean the same as *newness?*

(5.) Write a sentence containing the verb 'renew.' MODEL—"The attempt to found an English colony in Virginia was *renewed* in the year 1607." Give two synonyms of 'renew.' *Ans.* To *repeat*, to *resume.*

(6.) When the suffix *al* is added to a verb, what part of speech is formed? *Ans.* [See suffix *al*, page 15.] 'Renew' being a verb, what part of speech is 'renewal'? What does the "*renewal* of a lease" mean?

CRUDE, raw, not mature.

1. CRUDE orignally means raw, not cooked. Its secondary meaning is unripe, not well formed, as "*crude* fruit," "*crude* opinions."
2. CRUDELY: crude+ly=crude-*like*, in a crude or immature manner.
3. CRUDITY: crude+ity=the state of being crude. OBS.—The suffix *ty* or *ity* means the state or condition of—the same as *ness.*
4. CRUDENESS: crude+ness=the state of being crude or immature.

EXERCISE.

(1.) Write two sentences containing 'crude,' one in the sense of raw or unripe, the other as applied to thoughts. What would be the opposite of 'crude,' as applied to opinions? *Ans. Ripe.*

(3 & 4.) Is there any distinction between 'crudity' and 'crudeness'? *Ans.* There is not: they are both formed from the word *crude*, and *ity=ness.* Write a sentence containing 'crudity' or 'crudeness.' MODEL—"The poems of the old Saxon gleemen are marked by much *crudity* of thought and expression."

TASTE, to try by the mouth (*v.*); the act of tasting (*n.*).

1. TASTE is both a *verb* and a *noun.* It has a variety of meanings, both as a verb and as a noun. As a *verb*, its primary meaning is to try by the mouth. Its secondary meaning is: 1, to relish or enjoy, as "*taste* pleasure;" 2, to experience by tasting, as "to *taste* blood."

   As a *noun*, its primary meaning is the act of tasting. Its secondary meaning is: 1, the *sense* by which we perceive the relish of a thing; 2, the faculty of discerning beauty, as *taste* in the fine arts, or in poetry; 3, the style or manner, as a poem composed in good *taste.*
2. TASTEFUL: taste+ful=*marked* by taste.
3. TASTELESS: taste+less=without taste. OBS.—Without taste, both in the primary and secondary sense of taste, as a "*tasteless* fruit," and a "*tasteless* style" of writing, etc.

4. TASTY: taste+y=of a tasteful nature. OBS.—This word is applied both to persons and things, as a "*tasty* lady," a "*tasty* dress."
5. DISTASTE: dis+taste=*away* from tasting or relishing; hence, *dislike.*
6. FORETASTE: fore+taste=a tasting or experiencing *before* the time.

EXERCISE.

(1.) Supply the lacking word in the following sentences: "Many persons do not like the —— of the olive." "The sense of —— is given us by our Creator to add to our enjoyment." "A —— for music affords great pleasure." "Affected writing is always in bad ——."

(2 & 4.) Is there any distinction between 'tasteful' and 'tasty'? *Ans.* There is very little, if any, difference. Write a sentence containing *tasteful* or *tasty.*

(3.) Give a synonym of 'tasteless' in its primary sense. *Ans. Insipid.*

(5.) What part of speech is 'distaste'? *Ans.* A noun. Do you say a distaste *of* a thing or *for* a thing? Give an example of the use of this word. Give a word meaning much the same as 'distaste,' but stronger. *Ans. Disgust.*

(6.) Write a sentence containing the word 'foretaste.' MODEL—"The pleasures of virtue are a *foretaste* of heaven."

HOME, the place in which one resides.

1. HOME has two meanings: the primary meaning, which signifies the house in which one resides; and the secondary meaning, which signifies one's own *country.*
2. HOMELY: home+ly=home-*like.* OBS.—The primary meaning of the word has gone out of use. What does the word now mean? It means plain, like that which is made for *domestic use.* It also means unhandsome.
3. HOMELESS: home+less=*without* a home.
4. HOMEWARD: home+ward=*toward* home

EXERCISE.

(1.) Write a sentence containing the word 'home,' in both its meanings

(2.) Give a synonym of 'homely' in the expression a "*homely* face." *Ans. Plain.* Give a word somewhat stronger than 'homely.' *Ans. Ugly.* Give three words meaning the opposite of 'homely.' *Ans. Handsome, grand, splendid.*

(3.) Combine and define homely+ly; homely+ness. Combine and define homeless+ness. What word means *belonging to home? Ans. Domestic.*

EQUAL, agreeing in quantity, degree, or nature.

1. EQUALITY: equal+ity=the state of being equal.
2. EQUALIZE: equal+ize=to make equal.
3. COEQUAL: co+equal=equal with (*co*) another.
4. UNEQUAL: un+equal=*not* equal.

EXERCISE.

(1.) What is meant by equality of conditions? Equality in mathematics? Equality of surface?

(2.) "One poor moment can suffice
To *equalize* the lofty and the low."—WORDSWORTH.
What does *equalize* mean in this passage? What is it that equalizes the "lofty and the low"?

(3.) What part of speech is *coequal?* If we speak of "a *coequal,*" what part of speech is it?

(4.) What is the noun that expresses the state of being unequal? Is it *unequality? Ans.* No · it is *in*equality. Analyze and define 'inequality.'

BRUTE, a creature without reason.

1. BRUTAL: brute+al=having the quality of a brute.
2. BRUTALITY: brute+al+ity=the state of being brutal. DEFINITION: in a human being, insensibility to pity or shame; cruelty.
3. BRUTISH: brute+ish=like a brute.
4. BRUTALIZE: brute+al+ize=to make brutal.

EXERCISE.

(1.) Can the term 'brutal' be applied to the conduct and behavior of men? *Ans.* Yes. Write a sentence illustrating this. MODEL—"The treatment of the American patriots in the British prison-ships was exceedingly *brutal.*" Explain what this means. Combine and define brutal+ly.

(2.) What is the quality in brutes that gives its meaning to the word *brutality?* Can you name a royal governor of New England, during Colonial times, who was guilty of great *brutality?* Write a sentence using the word.

(3.) Can you quote a sentence from Shakespeare in which the word *brutish* is used? *Ans.:*
"O Judgment, thou art fled to *brutish* beasts
And men have lost their reason."

(4.) What is meant by saying that "ignorance and poverty tend to *brutalize* the working-classes of the large European cities?"

HONOR, dignity, reputation, fame.

1. HONORABLE: honor+able=worthy of honor. DEFINITION: 1. Guided by high principles; as, "an *honorable* man;" 2. Accompanied with marks of honor; as, "*honorable* burial."
2. HONORARY: honor+ary=relating to the mere honors of a station; possessing a title without performing services; as, an *honorary* member of a society.
3. DISHONOR, *v.*: dis+honor=to deprive of honor. DEFINITION: to disgrace.
4. UNHONORED: un+honor+ed=*not* honor*ed*.

EXERCISE.

(1.) Compose a sentence containing the word *honorable*. If one man was to save another's life, would you say that his conduct was *honorable*, or would you use a stronger word? What word would you use? What abbreviation of *honorable* is sometimes used? *Ans.* The abbreviation Hon. How is it used? *Ans.* As a title or epithet, as "*Hon.* Elijah Pogram;" "The *honorable* the Board of Aldermen."

(2.) If we were to say that Professor Morse is an "honorary member of the French Academy of Sciences," what would this mean?

(3.) What part of speech is dishonor, besides a verb? *Ans.* A noun. Compose a sentence containing 'dishonor' as a verb, and another having it as a noun. Combine and define dishonor+able.

(4.) Quote a line from Sir Walter Scott, containing the word *unhonored*. *Ans.* "Unwept, *unhonored*, and unsung."

EXPRESS, to utter, to declare.

1. EXPRESSION: express+ion=the act of uttering or declaring one's self. DEFINITION: utterance; a phrase or remark.
2. EXPRESSIVE: express+ive=having the quality of expressing. DEFINITION: 1. Serving to express; 2. Full of expression.
3. INEXPRESSIBLE: in+express+ible=not capable of being expressed.

EXERCISE.

(1.) What would *expression* mean in the following sentences? "Miss Jones plays with much *expression*." "Vulgar *expressions* should not be used." "Writing cultivates the art of *expression*."

(2.) What is meant by an "*expressive* face?" What does expressive mean in the sentence, "Robert wrote a letter *expressive* of his gratitude?"

(3.) Write a sentence containing the word *inexpressible*. MODEL—"Robinson Crusoe felt *inexpressible* delight when he saw the print of a man's foot in the sand."

VI.—EXERCISES FOR PRACTICE.

DISCIPLINE: a system of government; as "school *discipline*," "military discipline."

Combine and define discipline+ary; discipline+ary+an; un+discipline+ed.

MANAGE: to conduct, to govern.

Combine and define manage+able. Why is the *e* retained? Manage+er; manage+ment; un+manage+able.

REAL: actually existing, true, genuine.

Combine and define real+ly; real+ity; real+ize.

SINCERE: honest, true, genuine.

Combine and define sincere+ity; in+sincere; in+sincere+ity.

EMBARRASS: to perplex, to entangle.

Combine and define embarrass+ment; dis+embarrass+ment.

IMITATE: to copy.

Combine and define imitate+ion; imitate+ive.

NATION: a people distinct from others.

Combine and define nation+al; nation+al+ity.

SCEPTIC: a doubter.

Combine and define sceptic+al; sceptic+ism.

COMMERCE: trade, traffic.

Combine and define commerce+ial; commerce+ial+ly

IMBECILE: weak, feeble, infirm.

Combine and define imbecile+ity.

SELF: one's own person.

Combine and define self+ish; self+hood; self+ish+ness; self+ish+ly; un+self+ish; un+self+ish+ness.

MEDICINE: a substance that has the property of curing diseases.

Combine and define medicine+al; medicine+al+ly.

OPPRESS: to crush by a heavy burden.

Combine and define oppress+ive; oppress+ion.

POWER: strength, capacity.

Combine and define power+ful; power+less; power+less+ness.

KNAVE: a rascal, a scoundrel.

Combine and define knave+ery; knave+ish.

DICTATE: to command with authority.

Combine and define dictate+or; dictate+ion; dictate+or+ial.

BENIGN: kind, inspired with good-will.

Combine and define benign+ly; benign+ity.

FAITH: trust, confidence.

Combine and define faith+ful; faith+less; faith+ful+ly; faith+ful+ness; un+faith+ful.

DOUBT: distrust, want of belief.

Combine and define doubt+er; doubt+ful; doubt+less; un+doubt+ed+ly.

INVENT: to bring into existence.

Combine and define invent+ive; invent+ion; invent+or.

DISCOVER: to bring to light.

Combine and define discover+er; discover+able; un+discover+ed; re+discover.

TRANQUIL: calm, quiet.

Combine and define tranquil+ity; tranquil+ize. Why do you double the *l* before *ity* and not double it before *ize*?

COVET: to desire unreasonably.

Combine and define covet+ous; covet+ous+ness.

BUSY: active, employed.

Combine and define busy+ly; busy+ness.

EDUCATE: to instruct or teach.

Combine and define educate+ion; educate+or; un+educate+ed.

CRITIC: a judge of productions or performances.

Combine and define critic+al; critic+ize.

VII.—DERIVATIVES FROM ANGLO-SAXON.

What can you say of the Anglo-Saxon language? *Ans.* It was the language of the Angles and Saxons, German tribes who in the 5th century after Christ invaded the island of Britain, and laid the basis of the English nation.

How is the Anglo-Saxon related to English? *Ans.* It is the *foundation* of the English language. Most of our common words are of Anglo-Saxon origin.

CORN, the seed of certain plants.

1. CORN. What is the origin of the word 'corn'? *Ans.* It is a pure Anglo-Saxon word, and means a grain or seed.
2. ACORN. What is the origin of the word 'acorn'? *Ans.* It is derived from *æc* or *ac*, the Saxon word for *oak*, and *corn:* so that it means literally an *oak-corn*, or oak-seed.
3. KERNEL. How is the word 'kernel' connected with corn? *Ans.* It means a *corn-el* or little seed. OBS.—The suffix *el* forms a diminutive.

HEAVE, to raise up.

1. HEAVEN: that which is heav*en* or heaved up over our heads, the sky.

   Combine and define **heaven+ly.** Give a synonym of 'heavenly.' *Ans. Celestial.*
2. HEAVY: that which is *heaved with difficulty.*

   Combine and define **heavy+ness.** Give a synonym of 'heavy.' *Ans. Weighty, ponderous.* The opposite of 'heavy?' *Ans. Light.*

TROW, to believe.

1. TROW. What can you say of the verb to 'trow'? *Ans.* It means to *believe;* but the word has nearly gone out of use.
2. TRUE: 'true' is, originally, that which one *trows* or believes.
3. TRUTH: 'truth' is, originally, what one *troweth* or believeth.
4. TROTH: 'troth' means belief or faith. To "plight troth" is to solemnly pledge faith; "plighted troth"=*plighted faith.*

WRING, to twist.

1. WRONG: that which is *wrung* or twisted from the *right.*

RECK, *v.*, to heed or care for.

1. What can you say of the verb to 'reck'? *Ans.* It has gone out of use except in poetry. Can you give an illustration of its

employment? *Ans.* In Byron's poem of the "Dying Gladiator," it is said:

"He *reck'd* not of the life he lost, nor prize."

This means that he did not *heed* or care for his life.

2. RECKLESS: reck+less=*without* heed or care.

Give two synonyms of 'reckless.' *Ans. Heedless, careless.* Which is the strongest—reckless, heedless, or careless? *Ans. Reckless.* Give a word as strong as 'reckless.' *Ans. Desperate.*

What is the opposite of 'reckless'? *Ans. Cautious, discreet, careful.*

Combine and define **reck+less+ly; reck+less+ness.**

3. RECKON. Explain the relation of 'reckon' and *reck.* *Ans.* To 'reck' is to heed or take into account: to *reckon* is also to *take into account.*

Give a synonym of 'reckon.' *Ans. Calculate.*

What noun is formed from reckon? *Ans. Reckoning.* What is meant by a "ready-reckoner"?

4. RACK. Explain the relation of 'reck' and *rack.* To reck is to *care,* and what gives care *strains.* To *rack* is to strain or stretch.

Give a sentence containing this word. MODEL.—"Richard *racked* his brains over the sum in proportion."

What other part of speech is 'rack' besides a verb? *Ans.* A noun. What does a *rack* mean? *Ans.* An instrument of torture formerly employed to *strain* a confession from a prisoner.

SPELL.

1. From what does the word 'spell' come? *Ans.* It comes from the Anglo-Saxon verb spell*ian,* which meant to tell, to narrate; hence *spelling* is the *telling* of the parts of words. The Anglo-Saxon *noun* 'spell' meant what? *Ans.* A *narrative* or *report.*

2. SPELL, *n.* Can you give a peculiar use of the noun 'spell'? *Ans.* Milton says "Begin, begin, the mystic *spell* prepare." What is the explanation? *Ans.* In this sense 'spell' meant a magical narrative or *set of words* used in incantation. What other use is there of the word? *Ans.* Among seamen, a *spell* of work is a turn of work while a set of words or song is being repeated.

Can you give still another meaning? *Ans.* A *spell* of anything, as weather, etc., is a short space of time.

3. GOSPEL. Give the derivation of 'gospel.' *Ans.* The Saxon adjective *god*, meaning good, and *spell*, a narrative=the good narrative, or the "glad tidings."

4. SPELL-BOUND. What does spell-bound literally mean? *Ans.* Bound by a *spell* or incantation. How do you define it? *Ans.* Completely absorbed by something which rivets the attention. Write a sentence containing this word. MODEL—"Coleridge describes himself as having been *spell-bound* at the sight of Mount Blanc."

HEATH, a barren place or moor.

HEATHEN. How is the word 'heathen' connected with the word 'heath'? *Ans.* A heathen meant originally, a dweller on a *heath* or wild. Can you explain how it took its present meaning? *Ans.* When Christianity first spread throughout the Roman empire, in the early centuries after Christ, the new religion was first accepted in the large cities: the dwellers in the distant parts or *heaths*, remote from civilization, still kept up the old pagan worship—hence 'heathen' came to mean the same as 'pagan.' Combine and define **heathen+ish; heathen+dom.**

DAY, Saxon dæg.

1. SUNDAY. What does 'Sunday' mean? *Ans.* Sunnadæg=the sun's day.

2. MONDAY. What does 'Monday' mean? *Ans.* Monadæg=the moon's day.

3. TUESDAY. What does 'Tuesday' mean? *Ans.* Tue's or Tuisco's day. Tuisco, a god of the old Northern European mythology.

4. WEDNESDAY. What does 'Wednesday' mean? *Ans.* Woden's-dæg. Woden, a god of Northern European mythology.

5. THURSDAY. What does 'Thursday' mean? *Ans.* Thor's-dæg. Thor was a god of the old northern European mythology.

6. FRIDAY. What does 'Friday' mean? *Ans.* Friga's-dæg. Friga, a goddess of Northern European mythology.

7. SATURDAY. What does 'Saturday' mean? *Ans.* Saeter or Saturn's day. Saturn, a Greek god.

8. DAISY. What does 'daisy' mean? *Ans.* *Dægs*-eye=the eye of day. So called because the shape of the daisy was thought to be like the sun.

HOUSE.

HUSBAND. Explain how 'husband' came from *house.* *Ans.* The Saxon word for house was spelled *hus:* combining hus+band, and we have 'husband'=the band or bond of the *house;* that is, the head of the house.

WEAVE, to unite threads.

1. WIFE. From what is 'wife' derived? *Ans.* From the Saxon verb *wefan*, the same word from which 'weave' comes. Its original meaning? *Ans.* One who weaves.
2. WOOF. 'Woof' also comes from *wefan*, to weave, and means the 'threads that cross the warp in *weaving.*'
3. WEBSTER. From wefan comes the Saxon or English word 'web,' meaning anything *woven;* the suffix **ster** means *one who:* web+ster=one who *weaves*, that is, a weaver. Originally it meant a *female* who weaves.
4. WOMAN: wife+man, contracted *woman.* The original meaning is a female of the human or *man*kind. Combine and define **woman+ly; woman+ish; woman+hood.**

WISE, possessing knowledge.

1. WISDOM. The Saxon word for 'wisdom' was wis+dom=wisdom, the possession of knowledge. 'Wis' is connected with *witan*, to know.
2. WIT: from the Saxon verb *witan*, to know. It originally meant sense or knowledge. Thus we speak of a person having "his wits about him." It now means intellectual keenness, and humor. Combine and define **wit+y; wit+y+ness.**
3. WIZARD: wise+ard=wizard; literally, one who *knows;* secondary meaning, a *conjurer* or *sorcerer.*

RED, a color.

1. RED was spelled *read* in old English, but sounded as we sound *red.* Another form of red was *rude* (pronounced *ruddy*).
2. REDDISH: red+ish=*somewhat* red. Why do you double the final *d?*

3. REDDEN: red + en = to *make* red. Can you give a synonym of 'red' in the sense of making red with blood? *Ans.* 'Incarnadine.'
4. RUDDY: from the Saxon 'rude,' meaning red = of a red color. Has the word as wide an application as red? *Ans.* It has not; it is applied chiefly to the human countenance, as "*ruddy* cheeks."

Combine and define **red + ness; ruddy + ness.**

BURN, to consume with fire.

1. BROWN: of a darkish color, as though *burnt* by the sun. Can you mention a synonym of 'brown'? *Ans. Auburn.* What is the difference?
2. BRUNT: the heat of an onset. What does the "*brunt* of a battle" mean? *Ans.* Where the fight is raging *hot.*
3. BRAND: a piece of *burning* wood. *To brand:* to mark with a hot iron.

Combine and define **burn + er; brown + ish; brown + ness.**

LONG, the opposite of short.

LENGTH. What was the Saxon word for 'long'? *Ans. Leng.* Analyze 'length.' *Ans.* Leng + eth = that which shows how *long* a thing is.

STRONG, powerful.

STRENGTH. What was the Saxon word for 'strong'? *Ans.* Strang. What does 'strength' literally mean? *Ans.* That which maketh *strong* or *strang*, that which *strengeth.*

MOON, the earth's satellite.

MONTH. From what is 'month' derived? *Ans.* From *mona*, the Saxon word for moon: *monath*, the course or run of the moon, contracted *month.*

BLACK, a color.

1. BLACK was written in Saxon *blac.* This word meant not only black, but pale, wan, livid.
2. BLACKNESS: black + ness = the quality of being black.

3. BLEACH: to make *blac* or pale, by removing the color. It is applied particularly to cloth.
4. BLEAK: dark, hence cheerless. This word is specially applied to scenery, as a *bleak* hill or shore. A bleak wind is applied to a wind blowing over a wide bleak waste.

Combine and define bleach + er; bleak + ness; bleak + ly.

WEND, *v.*, to turn or go.

WENT. Explain the word 'went.' *Ans.* Went is called the imperfect tense of the irregular verb to go; but it is really the imperfect tense of the verb to *wend.*

How do you show this? *Ans.* 'Went' is *wended* contracted, *went.* "He wended his way," is the same as what? *Ans.* "He *went* his way"

GIVE, to grant.

1. IF. How is the word 'if' related to the word *give?* *Ans.* It is contracted from *gif*, the imperative mood of the Saxon verb *gifian*, to give or grant. *Gif* means give or grant. "*If* you study you will improve" is the same as, "*grant that* you study, you will improve."
2. GIFT. From the Saxon verb 'gifian' = something *given.*

ADD, to join to.

AND. How is 'and' connected with *add?* *Ans.* 'And' is the imperative mood of the Saxon verb *andan*, to add. What does 'and' originally mean? *Ans.* It means *add.* "Bread *and* butter" is the same as "bread *add* butter."

SHEAR, to separate.

1. SHIRE means a district *sheared* or separated from the rest.
2. SHORE is the place where the land is *sheared* or separated from the water.
3. SHARE is a portion of anything *sheared* or divided off.
4. SHRED is that which is *sheared* or *shorn* from the main piece.

POST, that which is placed.

'Post' is a piece of timber *placed* in the ground. A military station is a *post*, for men are *placed* in it. To travel *post* is to have

certain relays of horses placed at certain intervals, that so no delay on the road may occur. The *post*-office was originally an office for sending letters by *post*, that is, by relays of horses. To *post* a ledger is to *place* or register its various items.

ONE, single.

1. ONLY. How is 'only' connected with 'one'? *Ans.* 'Only' is one+ly=one-like, that is, sole or singular.
2. ATONEMENT. What is the composition of 'atonement?' *Ans.* At+one+ment=the setting *at one* those who were at twain before, namely God and man.

PART II.

LATIN DERIVATIVES.

I.—EXPLANATIONS.

1. It has been seen that an English primitive word is a word in its simplest English form. 'Educate' is an English primitive because the word is in its simplest English form. 'Education,' 'educator,' and 'uneducated' are derivatives from 'educate.'

2. But the word 'educate' can be traced back to a simpler form in the *Latin language.* It comes from the Latin verb *duco,* I lead or draw, and the prefix *e,* meaning forth or out. 'Educate' means, therefore, to *draw out the faculties of the mind.*

3. A Latin primitive is a Latin word used to form English derivatives. *Duco* is a Latin primitive. It gives us a number of English derivatives, as *educe,* to draw out; *induce,* to draw in; *deduce,* to draw down; *ductile,* that may be drawn, etc.

4. We are now to study English derivations from Latin primitives.

OBS.—To pursue this study does not require any knowledge of Latin. All that is required is to learn the meaning of single Latin words, and then analyze the English derivatives formed from them.

5. Latin primitives will be verbs or nouns or adjectives.

In giving Latin verbs we shall give the present indicative and another part called the *supine,* which corresponds nearly to the English infinitive. Thus *duco,* I lead; *ductum,* to lead. To find the real root used in composition with prefixes and suffixes to form English derivatives, it is sometimes necessary to strike off one or more of the final letters. Thus the roots of *duco—ductum* are **duc-** and **duct-.** EXAMPLE—From *duc* we get such words as educate=e+duc+ate; from *duct* we get such derivatives as ductile=duct+ile. The *root used* will be given in the case of each Latin primitive verb.

6. In giving Latin nouns and adjectives we shall give the nominative case and the possessive, or, as it is called, the *genitive,* case; for the reason that sometimes the real root used is found in the genitive case. Thus the Latin noun for heart is *cor:* genitive case, *cordis* —root used **cord-,** from which we get such derivatives as *cordial, concord,* etc.

Pronunciation of Latin Words.

1. Every word in Latin must have as many syllables as it has vowels or diphthongs; as, *viva voce*, pronounced *vi'va vo'ce.*

2. *C* is pronounced like *k* before *a*, *o*, *u*; and like *s* before *e*, *i*, *y*, and the diphthongs *æ* and *œ*; as, *cado*, pronounced *ka'do*; *cedo*, pronounced *se'do.*

3. *G* is pronounced hard before *a*, *o*, *u*, and soft like *j* before *e*, *i*, *y*, *æ*, *œ*; as *gusto*, in which *g* is pronounced as in *August*; *gero*, pronounced *je'ro.*

4. A consonant between two vowels must be joined to the latter; as, *bene*, pronounced *be'ne.*

5. Two consonants in the middle of a word must be divided; as, *mille*, pronounced *mil'le.*

6. The diphthongs *æ* and *œ* are sounded like *e*; as, *cædo*, pronounced *ce'do.*

7. Words of two syllables are accented on the first; as, *ager*, pronounced *a'jer.*

8. When a word of more than one syllable ends in *a*, the *a* should be sounded like *ah*; as *musa*, pronounced *mu'sah.*

9. *T*, *s*, and *c*, before *ia*, *ie*, *ii*, *io*, *iu*, and *eu*, preceded immediately by the accent, in Latin words as in English, change into *sh* and *zh*; as, *fa'cio*, pronounced *fa'sheo*; *san'cio*, pronounced *san'sheo*; *spa'tium*, pronounced *spa'sheum.*

II.—LATIN PREFIXES.

AB (with the forms *a* and *abs*) signifies *from* or *away*; as avert, to turn from; absolve, to release from; abstract, to draw from.

AD (with the forms *a*, *ac*, *af*, *ag*, *al*, *am*, *an*, *ap*, *ar*, *as*, *at*) signifies *to*; as adhere, to stick to; accede, to yield to; affix, to fix to; aggression, a going to or against; ally, to bind to; annex, to tie to; append, to hang to; arrogate, to claim to one's self; assimilate, to make like to; attend, to stretch to.

Obs.—The general rule for the change of the letter d in the prefix *ad* is that the final consonant (d) assimilates to the initial consonant of the root word. See the above examples.

AM (with the form *amb*) signifies *round* or *about*; as ambition, literally, a going round to seek votes; amputate, to cut round.

ANTE (with the form *anti*) signifies *before*; as antecedent, going before; anticipate, to take before.

CIRCUM signifies *round* or *about*; as circumnavigate, to sail round; circumspect, looking around.

CON (with the forms *co*, *cog*, *col*, *com*, *cor*) signifies *with* or *together*; as concur, to run together; coexist, to exist together; colloquy, a speaking together; compose, to put together; corroborate, to make strong together.

Obs.—The general rule for the changes of *n* in *con* is that the final consonant (n) assimilates to the initial letter of the root.

CONTRA (with the forms *counter*, *contro*) signifies against; as **contradict**, to speak against; **countermand**, to order against; **controvert**, to turn against.

DE signifies *down* or *from*; as **deject**, to cast down.

DIS (with the forms *di*, *dif*) signifies: 1. *asunder*, 2. *away*; 1. **divert**, to turn away, 2. **dispel**, to drive away.

EX (with the forms *e*, *ec*, *ef*) signifies *out*; **exclude**, **emit**, **efflux**, **exceed**, to go out of bounds.

EXTRA signifies *beyond*; **extraordinary**, beyond ordinary.

IN (with the forms *ig*, *il*, *im*, *ir*) signifies: 1. *in*, 2. *on*, 3. *into*, 4. *not*; 1. **inject**, 2. **impress**, 3. **illuminate**, 4. **illegal**, not legal.

INTER (with the forms *enter*, *intel*) signifies *between*, *among*; **intercede**, to go between, **entertain**, **intellect**, that which chooses *among* things.

INTRO signifies *within*; **introduce**, to lead in.

MIS signifies *wrong*, *erroneous*; 1. **misconduct**, wrong conduct.

OB (with the forms *o*, *oc*, *of*, *op*, *os*) signifies: 1. *in the way*, 2. *against*, 3. *out*; 1. **obtrude**, 2. **oppose**, 3. **obviate**.

PER signifies *through*, *thoroughly*; **perambulate**, to walk around.

POST signifies *after*; **postscript**, something written after.

PRE signifies *before*; **precede**, to go before.

PRO (with the forms *por*, *pur*, *pru*) signifies: 1. *for*, 2. *forth*, 3. *forward*; 1. **pronoun**, 2. **profuse**, 3. **promote**; **portray**, **pursue**, **prudent**.

PRETER signifies *beyond*; **preternatural**, beyond natural.

RE (with the form *red*) signifies: 1. *back*, 2. *again*; 1. **repress**, 2. **re-elect**.

RETRO signifies *backwards*; **retrograde**, to go backwards.

SE signifies: *aside* or *apart*; **secede**, to go aside.

SINE (with the forms *sim*, *sin*) signifies *without*; **sinecure**, without care; **simply**, without folds.

SUB (with the forms *su*, *suc*, *suf*, *sug*, *sum*, *sup*, *sur*, *sus*) signifies *under*; **suspect**, **succeed**, **suffer**, **suggest**, **summon**, **support**, **surreptitious**, **sustain**.

SUBTER signifies *under*; **subterfuge**, literally, a flying *under*.

SUPER (with the form *sur*) signifies: 1. *above*, 2. *over*; 1. **supernatural**, 2. **supervise**, literally, to *oversee*.

TRANS (with the form *tra*) signifies: 1. *over*, 2. *through*, 3. *beyond*; 1. **transgress**, 2. **transparent**, 3. **transalpine**.

III.—LATIN SUFFIXES.

AC signifies of, *belonging* or *relating;* cardiac, relating to the heart.

ACEOUS signifies: 1. *of*, 2. *consisting of*, 3. *like*, or *resembling;* 1. cetaceous, 2. foliaceous, 3. saponaceous.

ACY signifies: 1. *being*, 2. *state of being*, 3. *office of;* 1. accuracy, 2. celibacy, 3. magistracy.

AGE signifies: 1. *a collection of*, 2. *being*, or *state of being*, 3. *an allowance for;* 1. foliage, 2. peerage, 3. postage.

AL signifies: 1. *of*, *belonging*, *relating*, or *pertaining to*, 2. *befitting* or *becoming;* 1. personal, 2. maternal.

AN, or **IAN**, signifies: 1. *one who*, or the *person that*, 2. *of*, *belonging*, or *pertaining to;* 1. artisan, 2. Christian.

ANCE, or **ANCY** (**ENCE**, or **ENCY**), signifies: 1. *being*, or *state of being*, 2. '*ing*'; 1. vigilance, constancy, 2. innocence, state of being innocent, refulgency.

ANT signifies: 1. *one who*, or *the person that*, 2. '*ing*'; 1. assistant, 2. abundant.

AR signifies: 1. *of*, *belonging*, *relating*, or *pertaining to*, 2. *having;* 1. circular, 2. angular.

ARY signifies: *one who*, or *the person that*, 2. *of*, *belonging*, *relating*, or *pertaining to*, 3. *the place where*, 4. *the thing that;* 1. adversary, 2. epistolary, 3. library, 4. boundary.

ATE signifies: 1. *one who*, or *the person that*, 2. *having*, *being*, 3. *to make*, *to give*, *to put*, or *to take;* 1. legate, 2. corporate, adequate, 3. assimilate, animate.

CLE, or **CULE**, signifies *little*, or *small;* canticle, corpuscle, animalcule.

ENT signifies: 1. *one who*, or *the person that*, 2. *being*, or '*ing*'; 1. student, 2. equivalent, pendent.

ESCENCE signifies *state of growing or becoming;* convalescence.

ESCENT signifies *growing* or *becoming;* as convalescent.

IC, or **ICAL**, signifies *of*, *belonging*, *relating*, or *pertaining to;* heroic, poetical.

ICE signifies: 1. *the thing that*, 2. *the attribute of;* 1. notice, 2. justice.

ICS signifies: 1. *the doctrine*, or *science of*, 2. *art of;* 1. ethics, 2. pyrotechnics.

ID signifies: 1. *being*, 2. '*ing*,' 3. *the thing that;* 1. acrid, 2. splendid, 3. fluid.

ILE signifies: 1. *belonging, relating,* or *pertaining to,* 2. *may or can be;* 3. *apt to;* 1. hostile, 2. ductile, docile, agile.

INE signifies *of, belonging, relating,* or *pertaining to;* marine.

ION signifies: 1. *the act of,* 2. *being,* or *state of being,* 3. '*ing*'; 1. probation, 2. corruption, 3. friction.

ISE, or **IZE,** signifies: 1. *to make,* 2. *to give;* 1. fertilize, 2. characterize.

ISM signifies: 1. *being,* or *state of being,* 2. *an idiom,* 3. *doctrine of;* 1. barbarism, 2. anglicism, 3. Mormonism.

IST signifies *one who,* or *the person that;* novelist.

ITE signifies *one who,* or *the person that; having,* '*ing,*' as Hussite, definite.

ITY, or **TY,** signifies *being,* or *state of being;* ability.

IVE signifies: 1. *one who,* 2. *having power,* 3. '*ing*'; 1. captive, 2. corrective, 3. progressive.

LET signifies *little,* or *small;* rivulet.

MENT signifies: 1. *being,* or *state of being,* 2. *act of,* 3. *the thing that;* 1. abasement, 2. payment, 3. inducement.

MONY signifies: 1. *being,* or *state of being,* 2. *thing that;* 1. acrimony, 2. testimony.

OR signifies: 1. *one who,* 2. *the act of,* '*ing,*' 3. *that which causes;* 1. auditor, 2. favor, 3. motor.

ORY signifies: 1. *the place where,* 2. *thing that,* 3. *of, belonging, relating,* or *pertaining to,* '*ing*'; 1. armory, 2. memory, 3. consolatory, transitory.

OSE signifies *full of;* jocose.

OUS signifies: 1. *full of,* 2. *consisting of,* 3. *belonging to,* 4. *given to,* 5. '*ing*'; 1. populous, 2. aqueous, 3. cutaneous, 4. contentious, 5. timorous.

TUDE, or **UDE,** signifies *being,* or *state of being;* altitude, quietude.

ULE signifies *little,* or *small;* globule.

URE signifies: 1. *the thing,* 2. *being,* or *state of being,* 3. *act of;* 1. picture, 2. rapture, 3. departure.

IV.—ENGLISH DERIVATIVES FROM LATIN.

A'GO (ACTUM), to do; to drive.

Roots used: AG- and ACT-.

1. ACT, *v.* ANALYSIS: formed from *actum* by dropping the termination *um.* DEFINITION: to do, to perform. The *noun* 'act' is formed in the same way. DEFINITION: a thing done—a deed or performance.
2. ACTION: act+ion=the *state* of acting. DEFINITION: a thing done or the act of doing.
3. ACTIVE: act+ive=*having the quality* of acting. DEFINITION: busy, constantly engaged in action.
4. ACTOR: act+or=*one who* acts. DEFINITION: 1. one who takes part in any thing done; 2. a stage player.
5. AGENT: ag+ent=*one who* acts. DEFINITION: one who acts or transacts business for another.
6. AGILE: ag+ile=*apt* to act. DEFINITION: nimble, brisk.
7. COGENT: *Co*, meaning *together*, and *ago*, become in Latin *cogo*, to drive or impel. 'Cogent' is made up of cog+ent=having the quality of impelling. DEFINITION: urgent, forcible.
8. ENACT: en+act=to put *in* act. DEFINITION: to decree.
9. TRANSACT: trans+act=to drive *through*. DEFINITION: to perform.

EXERCISE.

(1.) What two parts of speech is 'act'? Write a sentence containing 'act' as a verb; another as a noun. Give a synonym of act. *Ans.* Deed. From what is 'deed' derived? *Ans.* From the verb *do*—hence, literally, something *done*. Give the distinction between *act* and *deed*. *Ans.* 'Act' is a *single* action; 'deed' is a *voluntary* action. EXAMPLE: "The *action* which was praised as a good *deed* was but an *act* of necessity."

(2.) Define *action* in oratory; *action* in law. Combine and define in+action.

(3.) Combine and define in+active; active+ity; in+active+ity. What is the *negative* of active? *Ans.* Inactive. What is the *contrary* of active? *Ans.* Passive.

(4.) Write a sentence containing *actor* in each of its two senses. MODEL—"Washington and Greene were prominent *actors* in the war of the Revolution." "David Garrick, the famous English *actor*, was born in 1716." What is the feminine of *actor* in the sense of stage player?

(6.) Combine and define agile+ity. What is the distinction between active and agile? *Ans. Active* implies readiness to act in general; *agile* de-

notes a readiness to move the *limbs*. Give two synonyms of *agile*. *Ans.* Brisk, nimble. Give the opposite of 'agile.' *Ans.* Sluggish, inert.

(7.) Explain what is meant by a "*cogent* argument." What would be the contrary of a *cogent* argument? *Ans.* A weak argument.

(8.) Combine and define enact+ment. What is meant by the "*enacting* clause" of a legislative bill? Write a sentence containing the word 'enact.' MODEL—"The British Parliament *enacted* the stamp-law in 1765."

(9.) Combine and define transact+ion. What noun can you make from *perform* that is a synonym of transaction?

Additional Derivatives from *ago*.

AGITATE: from *ago*, through *agito*, to set in motion. DEFINITION: 1. to stir violently; 2. to disturb; 3. to discuss.

ACTUAL: existing in *act;* real.

ACTUATE: to put into *action*.

COUNTERACT: to act against; hence, to defeat; to frustrate.

EXACT: to *drive out;* hence, to enforce; to require: also, strict; accurate.

EXIGENCY: literally, the state of being necessary to be *done;* hence, pressing necessity.

ALIE'NUS, another, foreign.

Root used: alien-.

1. ALIEN: formed from *alienus* by dropping the termination *us*. DEFINITION: a foreigner—one owing allegiance to *another* country than that in which he is living.
2. ALIENATE: alien+ate=to cause (*ate*) something to be transferred to *another*. DEFINITION: 1. to transfer title or property to another; 2. to estrange, to withdraw.
3. INALIENABLE: in+alien+able=not (*in*) capable (*able*) of being given to *another*.

EXERCISE.

(1.) Combine and define alien+age. Can an 'alien' be elected President of the United States? [See the Constitution, Article II., Sec. I., Clause 5]. What is the word which expresses the process by which a person is changed from an *alien* to a *citizen?*

(2.) Combine and define alienate+ion. Give a synonym of 'alienate' in its *second* sense. *Ans.* To *estrange*. What is meant by saying that "the

oppressive measures of the British government gradually *alienated* the American colonies from the mother country"?

(3.) Quote a passage from the Declaration of Independence containing the word 'inalienable.' *Ans.* "We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain *inalienable* rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." Explain the meaning of "*inalienable* rights."

A'MO, I love. **AM'ICUS**, a friend.

Roots used: am- and amic-.

1. AMIABLE: am(i)+able=worthy of being loved.

   OBS.—The Latin adjective is *amabilis*, from which the English derivative adjective would be *amable;* but it has taken the form amiable.

2. AMITY: am+ity=the state of being a friend. DEFINITION: friendship; good-will.
3. AMICABLE: amic+able=disposed to be (*able*) a friend (*amicus*). DEFINITION: friendly; peaceable.
4. INIMICAL: *amicus* is the Latin word for friend: *inim'icus* is the Latin for enemy. Inimic(us)+al=inimical, relating to an *enemy*.
5. AMATEUR: This word is adopted from the French. It comes from *amo* through the Latin *amator*, a lover. DEFINITION: one who cultivates an art from taste or attachment, without pursuing it professionally.

EXERCISE.

(1.) Give a synonym of *amiable*. *Ans.* 'Lovable.' Show how they are exact synonyms. *Ans.* The suffix is the same—able, and amo = love. Write a sentence containing the word 'amiable.' MODEL—"The *amiable* qualities of Joseph Warren caused his death to be deeply regretted by all Americans." What noun can you form from amiable, meaning the quality of being amiable? What is the negative of *amiable?* *Ans.* 'Unamiable.' The contrary? *Ans.* 'Hateful.'

(2.) Give a word that is nearly a synonym of *amity*. *Ans.* 'Friendship.' State the distinction between these words. *Ans.* *Friendship* applies more particularly to individuals; *amity* to societies or nations. Write a sentence containing the word 'amity.' MODEL—"The Plymouth colonists in 1621 made a treaty of *amity* with the Indians." What is the opposite of *amity?*

(3.) Give a synonym of *amicable*. *Ans.* 'Friendly.' Which is the stronger? *Ans.* 'Friendly.' Why? *Ans.* *Friendly* implies a positive feeling

of regard; *amicable* denotes merely the absence of discord. Write a sentence containing the word 'amicable.' MODEL—"In 1871, commissioners appointed by the United States and Great Britain made an *amicable* settlement of the Alabama difficulties."

(4.) What is the noun corresponding to the adjective *inimical*? *Ans.* Enemy. Give its origin. *Ans.* It comes from the Latin *inimicus*, an enemy, through the French *ennemi*. What preposition does *inimical* take after it? *Ans.* The preposition *to*—thus, "*inimical* to health," "to welfare," etc.

(5.) Explain what is meant by an *amateur* painter. An *amateur* musician.

AN'IMUS, mind, passion. **ANIMA**, life.

Root used: anim.

1. ANIMAL. Derived from *anima*, through the Latin *animal*; its literal meaning is, something having *life*.
2. ANIMALCULE: animal+cule=a minute animal. DEFINITION: an animal that can be seen only by the microscope.
3. ANIMATE *v.*: anim+ate=to make alive. DEFINITION: to stimulate or infuse courage.
4. ANIMOSITY: anim+ose+ity=the quality of being (ity) full of (ose) passion. DEFINITION: violent hatred.
5. UNANIMITY: un (from *unus*, one)+anim+ity=the state of being of one mind. DEFINITION: agreement.
6. REANIMATE: re+anim+ate=to make alive again.

EXERCISE.

(1.) WRITE a sentence containing the word 'animal.' MODEL—"Modern science has not yet been able to determine satisfactorily the distinction between an *animal* and a vegetable."

(2.) What is the plural of 'animalcule'? *Ans.* Animalcules or animalculæ. Write a sentence containing this word.

(3.) What other part of speech is *animate* besides a verb? *Ans.* An adjective. What is the negative of the adjective 'animate'? *Ans.* 'Inanimate.' Define it. Combine and define animate+ion. Explain what is meant by an "*animated* discussion? Is it a *lively* discussion?"

(4.) Give two synonyms of *animosity*. *Ans.* 'Enmity,' 'hostility.'

(5.) Repeat the literal meaning of unanimity. If people are of *one mind* is not this 'unanimity'? What is the adjective corresponding to the noun 'unanimity'? What is the *opposite* of unanimity? *Ans.* 'Difference,' 'contrariety.' Write a sentence containing the word 'unanimity.'

(6.) Compare the verbs 'animate' and 'reanimate': the first means what? *Ans.* To make alive. The second? *Ans.* To bring to life again. Has 'reanimate' any other meaning? *Ans.* It means to revive one's spirits

or courage. Write a sentence containing 'reanimate' in this figurative sense. MODEL—"The inspiring words of Lawrence: 'Don't give up the ship' *reanimated* the courage of the American sailors." What does "*animated* conversation" mean?

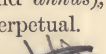
AN'NUS, a year.

Root used: **ann-**.

1. ANNALS: from *annus* through *annalis*, pertaining to the year. DEFINITION: a record of things done from year to year.
2. ANNUAL: from *annus*, through *annuus*, relating to a year. ANALYSIS: annu + al = relating to a year. DEFINITION: yearly or performed in a year.
3. ANNUITY: from *annus*, through the French *annuité* = a sum of money payable yearly.
4. MILLENNIUM: a Latin word formed from *annus* and *mille*, a thousand = a thousand years.

   OBS.—A word used to denote the thousand years mentioned in Revelation, during which period Satan will be bound, and holiness become triumphant throughout the world.

PERENNIAL: from the Latin adjective *perennis* (compounded of *per* and *annus*), meaning throughout the year; hence, lasting; perpetual.



EXERCISE.

(1.) Give a synonym of *annals*? *Ans.* 'History.' What is the difference between annals and history? *Ans.* *Annals* denote a mere chronological account of events from year to year; *history*, in addition to a narrative of events, inquires into the causes of events. Write a sentence containing the word annals or explain the following sentence: "The *annals* of the Egyptians and Hindoos contain many incredible statements."

(2.) Write a sentence containing the word *annual*. MODEL—"The 4th of July is observed as an *annual* holiday, in remembrance of the Declaration of Independence."

(4.) Write a sentence containing the word *millennium*.

(5.) What is the meaning of a "*perennial* plant" in botany? *Ans.* A plant continuing more than two years. Give the contrary of perennial. *Ans.* Fleeting, short-lived.

ARS (ARTIS), skill.

Root used: **art-**.

1. ART. Formed from *artis* by dropping the termination *is*. DEFINITION: 1. cunning—thus, an animal practices *art* in escaping

from his pursuers; 2. skill or dexterity—thus a man may be said to have the *art* of managing his business; 3. a system of rules or a profession—as the *art* of building; 4. creative genius as seen in painting, sculpture, etc., which are called the "fine arts."

2. ARTIST: art+ist=one who practises an art. DEFINITION: a person who occupies himself with one of the fine arts.

OBS.—A painter is called an artist; but a blacksmith could not properly be so called. The French word *artiste* is sometimes used to denote one who has great skill in some profession, even if it is not one of the fine arts; thus a great genius in cookery might be called an *artiste*.

3. ARTISAN. From *ars* through the French *artisan*=one who practises an art. DEFINITION: one who practises one of the mechanic arts; a workman or operative.

4. ARTFUL: art+ful=full of art. DEFINITION: crafty, cunning.

5. ARTLESS: art+less=without art. DEFINITION: free from cunning, simple, ingenuous.

6. ARTIFICE: from *ars*, through the Latin *artificium*=something made (*facio*, I make) by art. DEFINITION: an artful contrivance or stratagem.

EXERCISE.

(1.) What is the particular meaning of 'art' in the sentence from Shakspeare, "There is no *art* to read the mind's construction in the face"?

(2.) Write a sentence containing the word 'artist.' MODEL—"Bierstadt and Powers are among the most distinguished American *artists*." Would it be proper to call a famous hair-dresser an *artist?* What might he be called? Combine and define artist+ic; artist+ic+al+ly. What is the negative of *artistic?* *Ans.* 'Inartistic.'

(3.) What is the distinction between an *artist* and an *artisan?*

(5.) Give a synonym of *artless.* *Ans.* Ingenuous, natural. Give the opposite of artless. *Ans.* Wily. Combine and define artless+ly; artless+ness.

(6.) Give a synonym of artifice. *Ans.* Stratagem. Combine artifice+er. On which syllable is the accent? Does 'artificer' mean one who practises artifice? *Ans.* No, it means a mechanic, an artisan. Write a sentence containing the word artificer. Combine and define artifice+ial; artifice+al+ity. Give the opposite of artificial. *Ans.* Natural.

ADDITIONAL DERIVATIVES FROM annus.

ANNUITY: a *yearly* income.

ANNUITANT: one who receives an annuity.

ANNIVERSARY: a stated day, coming round once a *year*.

BIENNIAL: of two *years*.
TRIENNIAL, of three *years*.
SEPTENNIAL: of seven *years*.
SUPERANNUATED: literally, *over* aged; hence, impaired by old age.

AU'DIO (AUDI'TUM), to hear.

Roots used: audi-, and audit-.

1. AUDIBLE: audi+ble=that can be heard.
2. AUDIENCE: audi+ence=literally, the act of hearing. Its present meaning is an assemblage of hearers, an *auditory*.
3. AUDIT: from *audit(um)*=to hear a statement. DEFINITION: to examine accounts.
4. AUDITOR: audit+or=one who hears, a hearer.
   OBS.—This word has a secondary meaning, namely: an officer who examines accounts.
5. OBEDIENT: from *obediens*, *obedient(is)*, the present participle of *obedio* (compounded of *ob* towards and *audio*, to hear). LITERAL SENSE: *hearing;* PRESENT MEANING: complying with the wishes of another.

EXERCISE.

(1.) 'Audible' means that can be heard: what prefix would you affix to it to make a word denoting what can *not* be heard? What is the adverb from the adjective *audible?* Write a sentence containing the word 'audible.'
(2.) What is meant when you read in history of a king's giving *audience?*
(3.) Write a sentence containing the word 'audit.' MODEL—"The committee which had to *audit* the accounts of Arnold discovered great frauds." How do you spell the past tense of 'audit'? Why is the *t* not doubled?
(5.) What is the *noun* corresponding to the adjective 'obedient'? What is the *verb* corresponding to these words? Combine and define dis+obedient. Write a sentence containing the word 'obedient.'

BRE'VIS, short.

Roots used: brev- and brevi-.

1. BREVITY: brev+ity=state of being short; shortness.
2. BREVIARY: brevi+ary=literally, that which is short. DEFINITION: an abridgment; a book containing the daily service of the Roman Catholic church.
3. ABBREVIATE: ab+brevi+ate=to make a thing short: to shorten.

4. BRIEF, *a.*: from *brevis* through the French *bref*, short=short, concise.

OBS.—The *noun* 'brief' in law means an abridgment of a client's case.

EXERCISE.

(1.) What is meant by the saying "*brevity* is the soul of wit"? Show how 'brevity' and 'shortness' are synonyms. *Ans.* Brev=short; and ity=ness; hence brevity=shortness.

(3.) What is the distinction between 'abbreviate' and 'abridge'? *Ans.* To *abbreviate* is to shorten by contracting or cutting off; to *abridge* is to shorten by condensing or compressing. Single words are *abbreviated;* whole works are *abridged.* 'Lieut.', 'Dr.', 'Esq.', are abbreviations for *lieutenant*, *doctor*, *esquire.* Large histories are *abridged* for the use of young students. Combine and define abbreviate+ion. What is the abbreviation for *Anno Domini?* for *Doctor of Laws?*

(4.) In what connection is the adjective *brief* chiefly used? *Ans.* In regard to language or time; as, a "*brief* discourse," a "*brief* period."

CA'PUT (CAP'ITIS), the head.

Root used: capit-.

1. CAPITAL *a.* and *n.*: capit+al=relating to the *head;* hence chief, principal, first in importance. DEFINITION: as an adjective it means 1. principal; 2. great, important; 3. punishable with death. As a noun it means 1. the metropolis or seat of government; 2. stock in trade.
2. CAPITATION: capit+ate+ion=the act of causing heads to be counted. DEFINITION: 1. a numbering of persons; 2. a tax upon each head or person.
3. DECAPITATE: de+capit+ate=to cause the head to be taken off. DEFINITION: to behead.
4. PRECIPICE: from *præcipitium* (compounded of præ and caput), literally, a headlong descent.
5. PRECIPITATE: from *præcipit(is)*, head foremost. ANALYSIS: precipit+ate= (as an adjective) having the quality of headlongness; (as a verb) to cause one to fall head-foremost. DEFINITION: 1. as a verb, to throw headlong; to press with eagerness; to hasten; 2. as an adjective, headlong; hasty.

EXERCISE.

(1.) Write a sentence containing 'capital' as an adjective. Write a sentence containing capital as a noun, in the sense of *city.* Write a sentence

containing 'capital' in the sense of *stock*. Is the *capital* of a State or country necessarily the metropolis or chief city of that State or country? What *is* the real characteristic of a capital? What is the *capital* of New York State? What is the *metropolis* of New York State?

(3.) Combine and define decapitate+ion. Can you name an English king who was *decapitated?* Can you name a French king who was *decapitated?*

(4.) What is the meaning of 'precipice' in the line, "Swift down the *precipice* of time it goes"?

(5.) Combine and define precipitate+ly. Write a sentence containing the adjective 'precipitate.' MODEL—"Fabius, the Roman general, is noted for never having made any *precipitate* movements." Explain the meaning of the verb *precipitate* in the following sentences: "At the battle of Waterloo Wellington *precipitated* the conflict because he knew Napoleon's army was divided"; "The Romans were wont to *precipitate* criminals from the Tarpeian rock."

Additional derivatives from *caput*.

CAPE: a *head*-land.

CAPITULATE: to surrender on conditions.

OBS.—The meaning of the word arose from the fact that the stipulations in a *capitulation* were drawn up under *heads*.

CAPTAIN: a *head* officer.

CHAPTER: a division or *head* of a subject.

RECAPITULATE: to repeat the *heads* of a discourse.

CEL'EBER (CELEBRIS), famous, renowned.

Root used: celebr-.

1. CELEBRATE: celebr+ate=to make famous. DEFINITION: to praise, to honor by solemn rites.
2. CELEBRITY: celebr+ity=the state of being famous. DEFINITION: fame, renown.
3. CELEBRATION: celebr+ate+ion=the act of making famous. DEFINITION: a distinguishing by ceremonies.

EXERCISE.

(1.) Give a synonym of *celebrate*. *Ans.* To 'commemorate.' Compose a sentence containing the word 'celebrate.' MODEL—"The people of the United States annually *celebrate* the birth-day of Washington, on the 22d of February." Combine and define celebrate+ed. Give two synonyms. *Ans.* 'Renowned,' 'famous.'

(2.) Write a sentence containing the word 'celebrity.' MODEL—"The *celebrity* of Prof. Morse arises from his great invention, the electric telegraph." Give two synonyms of *celebrity*. *Ans.* 'Fame,' 're-

nown.' Which is the stronger word—'celebrity' or 'renown'? *Ans.* 'Renown'. Would you speak of the *celebrity* of Napoleon I. or his *renown?* The *celebrity* of Shakspeare or his *fame?*

(3.) Compose a sentence containing the word *celebration.* MODEL—"On the 4th of July, 1876, the *celebration* of the one hundredth anniversary of American Independence will take place."

CI'VIS, a citizen.

Root used: civ-.

1. CIVIC: civ+ic=relating to a citizen or to the affairs or honors of a city.

   OBS.—The "*civic* crown" in Roman times was a garland of oak-leaves and acorns bestowed on a soldier who had saved the life of a citizen in battle.

2. CIVIL: from *civis* through the Latin adjective *civilis,* which had three meanings: 1. belonging to a citizen; 2. of the State, political; 3. polite. 'Civil' has several meanings in English. What does "*civil* government" mean? *Ans.* Government of the *State.* What does "*civil* war" mean? *Ans.* War between fellow-*citizens.* What does a "*civil* answer" mean?

3. CIVILIZE: civil+ize=to *make* (ize) a savage people into a community having a *government* or political organization. DEFINITION: to reclaim from a barbarous state.

4. CIVILIZATION: civil+ize+ate+ion=the state of being civilized.

5. CIVILIAN: civil+ian=one whose pursuits are those of civil life—not a soldier.

EXERCISE.

(1.) What is the most *usual* meaning of 'civil'? Give a synonym of *civil. Ans.* 'Polite.' Is there any difference between 'civil' and 'polite'? *Ans. Polite* expresses more than *civil:*—it is possible to be *civil* without being *polite;* 'civility' is contented with pleasing when the occasion offers; 'politeness' seeks the opportunity to please. What word would denote the opposite of 'civil' in the sense of polite? Combine and define civil+ity. Do you say *un*civility or *in*civility, to denote the negative of 'civility'? Give two synonyms of *uncivil. Ans.* 'Rude,' 'boorish.'

(2.) Write a sentence containing the word *civilize.* MODEL—"All attempts to *civilize* the Indians have proved fruitless." Give a participial adjective from 'civilize.' What compound word expresses *half* civilized? *Ans.* 'Semi-civilized.' What word expresses the lowest in the scale of society? What *between* savage and civilized?

(3.) Give two synonyms of *civilization. Ans.* 'Culture,' 'refinement.'

What is the meaning of the word 'civilization' in the sentence "The ancient Hindoos and Egyptians had attained a considerable degree of *civilization*"? Compose a sentence of your own, using this word.

COR (CORDIS), the heart.

Root used: cord-.

1. CORE: from *cor*=the heart. DEFINITION: the inner part of a thing.
2. CORDIAL, *a.*: cord+ial=having the quality of the heart. DEFINITION: hearty, sincere. The *noun* 'cordial' means literally something having the quality of acting on the heart; hence a stimulating medicine; and in a figurative sense, something cheering.
3. CONCORD: con+cord=heart *with* (con) heart. DEFINITION: unity of sentiment, harmony.

   OBS.—Where heart goes with heart, *there* is agreement or harmony. *Concord* in music is harmony of sound.
4. DISCORD: dis+cord=heart *away from* (dis) heart. DEFINITION: disagreement, want of harmony.
5. RECORD: from *cor* through *recorder* to remember (literally, to get by *heart*); hence, to register.
6. COURAGE: from *cor* through the French *courage*. Literal meaning, *heartiness;* hence, bravery, intrepidity.

   OBS.—The heart is accounted the seat of bravery; hence the derivative sense of courage.

EXERCISE.

(1.) "The quince was rotten at the *core;*" "the preacher touched the *core* of the subject:" in which of these sentences is 'core' used in its *literal*, in which in its *figurative*, sense?

(2.) What is the Saxon synonym of the adjective *cordial*? *Ans.* 'Hearty.' Would you say a "*cordial* laugh" or a "*hearty* laugh"? What is the opposite of cordial? Combine and define cordial+ly; cordial+ity. Write a sentence containing the *noun* 'cordial' in its figurative sense. MODEL—"Washington's victory at Trenton was like a *cordial* to the flagging spirits of the American army."

(3.) Give a synonym of *concord*. *Ans.* 'Accord.' Supply the proper word: "In your view of this matter, I am in (*accord?* or *concord?*) with you." "There should be ——— among friends." "The man who is not moved by ——— of sweet sounds."

(4.) What is the connection in meaning between *discord* in music, and *discord* among brethren? Give a synonym of *discord*. *Ans.* 'Strife.' State the difference. *Ans.* 'Strife' is the stronger: where there is

strife there must be *discord*, but there may be *discord* without *strife*: *discord* consists most in the feeling; *strife* in the outward action.

(5.) What part of speech is record'? When the accent is placed on the first syllable (rec'ord) what part of speech does it become? Combine and define record + er; un + record + ed.

(6.) 'Courage' is the same as having a stout —— what? Give a synonym of *courage*. *Ans.* 'Fortitude.' State the distinction. *Ans.* *Courage* enables us to meet danger; *fortitude* gives us strength to endure pain. Would you say "the Indian shows *courage* when he endures torment without flinching"? Would you say "the three hundred under Leonidas displayed *fortitude* in opposing the entire Persian army"? What is the contrary of *courage*? *Ans.* 'Cowardice.' Combine and define courage + ous; courage + ous + ly.

COR'PUS (CORPORIS), the body.

Root used: corpor-.

1. CORPORAL: corpor + al = relating to the *body;* as "*corporal* punishment," punishment of the body.

   OBS.—The noun 'corporal,' meaning a petty officer, is not derived from *corpus:* it comes from the French *caporal*, of which it is a corruption.

2. CORPORATE: corpor + ate = made into a body. DEFINITION: united into a *body* or corporation.

3. INCORPORATE: in + corpor + ate = to make into a body. DEFINITION: 1. to form into a legal *body;* 2. to unite one substance with another.

4. CORPORATION: corpor + ate + ion = that which is made into a body. DEFINITION: a body politic, authorized by law to act as one person.

5. CORPULENT: from *corpus* through *corpulentus*, fleshy. DEFINITION: stout in body, fleshy.

6. CORPUSCLE: corpus + cle = a diminutive *body*. DEFINITION: a minute particle of matter.

7. CORPS: [pronounced *core*], from *corpus*, through the French *corps*, a body. DEFINITION: 1. a body of troops; 2. a body of individuals engaged in some one profession.

8. CORPSE: from *corpus*, through the French *corps*, the body; that is, *only* the body—the spirit being departed. DEFINITION: the dead body of a human being.

EXERCISE.

(1.) Give two synonyms of *corporal*. *Ans.* 'Corporeal' and 'bodily.' What is the distinction between 'corporal' and 'corporeal'? *Ans. Corporal* means pertaining to the body; *corporeal* signifies material, as opposed to *spiritual*. Would you say a *corporal* or a *corporeal* substance? *corporal* or *corporeal* punishment? Would you say *corporal* strength or *bodily* strength?

(3.) Write a sentence containing the verb 'incorporate' in its *first* sense. MODEL—"The London company which settled Virginia was *incorporated* in 1606, and received a charter from King James I."

(4.) Write a sentence containing the word *corporation*. [Find out by what corporation Massachusetts Bay Colony was settled, and write a sentence about that.]

(5.) What noun is there corresponding to the adjective 'corpulent,' and synonymous with *stoutness*? *Ans.* 'Corpulence.' Give two synonyms of *corpulent*. *Ans.* 'Stout,' 'lusty.' What is the distinction? *Ans. Corpulent* means fat; *stout* and *lusty* denote a strong frame.

(7.) What is meant by an "army *corps*"? *Ans.* A body of from twenty to forty thousand soldiers, forming several brigades and divisions. How is the plural of corps spelled? *Ans.* Corps. How pronounced? *Ans. Cores.* What is meant by the "diplomatic *corps*"?

(8.) What other form of the word 'corpse' is used? *Ans.* The form *corse* is sometimes used in poetry; as in the poem on the Burial of Sir John Moore:

> "Not a drum was heard, not a funeral note,
> As his *corse* to the ramparts we hurried."

CRE'DŌ (CREDITUM), to believe.

Roots used: cred- and credit-.

1. CREED: from the word *credo*, "I believe," at the beginning of the Apostles' Creed. DEFINITION: a summary of Christian belief.
2. CREDIBLE: cred+ible=worthy of belief.
3. CREDIT: from credit(um)=belief, trust. DEFINITION: 1. faith; 2. reputation; 3. trust given or received.
4. CREDULOUS: from *credo* through the Latin adjective *credulus*, easy of belief. ANALYSIS: credul+ous=having the quality (*ous*) of *believing* easily.
5. DISCREDIT: dis+credit=to *dis*believe.

EXERCISE.

(2.) Write a sentence containing the word 'credible.' MODEL—"When the King of Siam was told that in Europe the water at certain seasons could be walked on, he declared that the statement was not *credible*."

What single word will express *not credible?* Combine and define credible + ity. Give a synonym of *credible*. *Ans.* 'Trustworthy.' State the distinction. *Ans.* *Credible* is generally applied to things, as "*credible* testimony;" *trustworthy* to persons, as "a *trustworthy* witness."

(3.) What is the meaning of *credit* in the passage,

"John Gilpin was a citizen
Of *credit* and renown"?

Give a synonym of *credit*. *Ans.* 'Trust.' What is the distinction? *Ans.* *Trust* looks forward; *credit* looks back—we *credit* what has happened; we *trust* what is to happen. What other part of speech is 'credit' besides a *noun*? Combine and define credit + ed. Why is the *t* not doubled?

(4.) What is the meaning of *credulous* in the passage,

"So glistened the dire snake, and into fraud
Led Eve, our *credulous* mother"?—MILTON.

What noun corresponding to the adjective *credulous* will express the quality of believing too easily? What is the negative of 'credulous'? What is the distinction between *incredible* and *incredulous*? Which applies to persons? Which to things?

(5.) To what two parts of speech does *discredit* belong? Write a sentence containing *discredit* as a *noun;* another as a *verb.*

CRI'MEN (CRI'MINIS), an accusation, a crime.

Root used: crimin-.

1. CRIME: from *crimen* through the French *crime* [pronounced *cream*]. DEFINITION: a violation of law.
2. CRIMINAL: crimin + al = of the nature of a crime. DEFINITION: guilty of crime; involving crime or relating to crime.
3. RECRIMINATE: re + crimin + ate = to give (*ate*) back (*re*) an accusation. DEFINITION: to accuse in return.

EXERCISE.

(1.) Mention two words allied in meaning to 'crime.' *Ans.* *Sin*, *vice.* Give the meaning of each. *Sin* is an offence against the commands of God; *ice* is an offence against morality; *crime* is an offence against the law of the land.

(2.) Would you say of lying that it is *criminal* or *sinful?* Would you say of perjury that it is *sinful* or *criminal?* What other part of speech is 'criminal' besides a noun?

(3.) Explain what is meant by the verb to 'recriminate.' *Ans.* When one person charges another with being guilty of some offence and the latter replies charging a like offence on the accuser. Combine and define recriminate + ion.

CU'LPA, a blame or fault.

Root used: culp-.

1. CULPABLE: culp+able=worthy of blame. DEFINITION: blamable, guilty.
2. EXCULPATE: ex+cul+pate=to make one free from (*ex*) a fault. DEFINITION: to clear from blame.

EXERCISE.

(1.) Which is the stronger word—*culpable* or *guilty*? Give the opposite of 'culpable.' *Ans. Blameless.* Compose a sentence containing the word culpable. MODEL—"General Lee was *culpable* in disobeying the orders of Washington to march to his assistance in New Jersey." Would you say of Benedict Arnold that he was *culpable*, or would you use a stronger word? What is the *adverb* from 'culpable'?

(2.) Compose a sentence containing the word 'exculpate.' MODEL—"Governor Hull tried to *exculpate* himself on the occasion of his base surrender of Detroit to the British; but he was justly dismissed from the army."

CUR'RO (CUR'SUM) to run.

Roots used: curr- and curs-.

1. CURRENT *a.*: curr+ent=runn*ing*. DEFINITION: 1. passing from person to person, as a "*current* report;" 2. now in progress, as the "*current* month."
2. CURRENCY: curr+ency—literal meaning, the state of passing from person to person, as "the report obtained *currency*;" hence circulation.

   OBS.—As applied to money, it means that it is in circulation or passing from hand to hand, as a representative of value.

3. CURSORY: curs+ory=runn*ing* or pass*ing*; hence hasty.
4. EXCURSION: ex+curs+ion=the act of running out. DEFINITION: an expedition or jaunt.
5. INCURSION: in+curs+ion=the act of running in. DEFINITION: an invasion.
6. PRECURSOR: pre+curs+or=one who runs before (*pre*). DEFINITION: a forerunner.

EXERCISE.

(1.) What other part of speech is 'current' besides an adjective? What is now the *current* year?

(2.) Why are there two *r*'s in 'currency'? *Ans.* Because there are two in the root *curro*. Give a synonym of 'currency' in the sense of money. *Ans.* The "circulating medium." What was the *currency* of the Indians in early times? Compose a sentence using this word.

(3.) When a speaker says that he will cast a "*cursory* glance" at a subject, what does he mean? Combine and define cursory+ly.

(4.) Is 'excursion' usually employed to denote a running out or expedition in a friendly or a hostile sense?

(5.) Is 'incursion' usually employed to denote an expedition in a friendly or a hostile sense? Give a synonym. *Ans. Invasion.* Which implies a hasty expedition? Compose a sentence containing the word *incursion*. MODEL—"The Parthians were long famed for their rapid *incursions* into the territory of their enemies."

(6.) What is meant by saying that John the Baptist was the *precursor* of Christ? What is the meaning of saying that black clouds are the *precursor* of a storm?

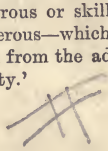
DEX'TER, right-handed.

1. DEXTEROUS: dexter+ous=having the quality of the right hand.
   DEFINITION: expert, skillful.
   OBS.—The meaning of 'dexterous' is figurative, and comes from the fact that the *right hand* is taken as the emblem of skill.
2. DEXTERITY: dexter+ity=the quality of right-handedness.
   DEFINITION: skill, expertness.

EXERCISE.

(1.) Combine and define dexterous+ly. Give the opposite of 'dexterous.' *Ans.* 'Clumsy,' 'unskillful.' Give a synonym of *dexterous*. *Ans.* 'skillful.' Is there any distinction between these two words? *Ans. Skillful* refers to a quality of the mind; *dexterous* relates rather to mechanical facility in doing a thing. Would you say of a lawyer that he is dexterous or skillful—which?—of a shoemaker that he is skillful or dexterous—which?

(2.) Form a noun from the adjective *clumsy*, that shall express the contrary of 'dexterity.'



DIG'NUS, worthy.

Root used: dign-.

1. DIGNIFY: dign+ify=to make of worth. DEFINITION: to advance to honor.
2. DIGNITY: dign+ity=the state of being of worth. DEFINITION: behavior fitted to inspire respect.
3. INDIGNITY: in+dign+ity=the act of treating a person in an unworthy (*indignus*) manner. DEFINITION: insult, contumely.
4. CONDIGN: con+dign=very worthy. DEFINITION: merited, deserved. The prefix *con* is here merely intensive.

EXERCISE.

(1.) What participial adjective is formed from the verb 'dignify'? *Ans.* *Dignified.* Give a stronger word. *Ans.* 'Majestic.' Give a word which denotes the same thing carried to excess and becoming ridiculous. *Ans.* 'Pompous.'

(2.) Can you mention a character in American history remarkable for the dignity of his behavior? Compose a sentence containing this word.

(3.) Give the plural of 'indignity.' What is meant by saying that "indignities were heaped on" a person?

(4.) How is the word 'condign' now most frequently employed? *Ans.* In connection with punishment; thus we speak of "*condign* punishment" meaning richly *deserved* punishment.

DO'CEO (doc'tum), to teach.

Roots used: doc- and doct-.

1. DOCILE: doc+ile=that may be taught; hence teachable.
2. DOCTOR: doct+or=one who teaches. DEFINITION: one who has taken the highest degree in a university authorizing him to practice and teach.
3. DOCTRINE: from *doceo* through *doctrina*, something *taught.* DEFINITION: a principle taught as part of a system of belief.

EXERCISE.

(1.) Combine and define docile+ity. Give the opposite of *docile.* *Ans.* 'Indocile.' Mention an animal that is very docile. Mention one remarkable for its want of docility.

(2.) What is meant by a "Doctor of Medicine"? Give the abbreviation. What does LL.D. mean? Is there any period after the first L.? *Ans.* No, LL.D. stands for *legum doctor*, doctor of laws: the double L marks the plural of the Latin noun.

(3.) Give two synonyms of *doctrine*. *Ans.* 'Precept,' 'tenet.' What does *tenet* literally mean? *Ans.* Something *held*—from *teneo*, to hold. Combine and define doctrine + al.

DOM'INUS, a master or lord.

Root used: domin-.

1. DOMINION: domin+ion=the act of exercising mastery. DEFINITION: 1. rule; 2. a territory ruled over.
2. DOMINANT: domin+ant=relating to lordship or mastery. DEFINITION: prevailing.
3. DOMINEER: from *dominus*, through the French *dominer*—literally to "*lord* it" over one. DEFINITION: to rule with insolence.
4. PREDOMINATE: pre+domin+ate=to cause one to be master *before* another. DEFINITION: to be superior, to rule.

EXERCISE.

(1.) What is meant by saying that "in 1776 the United Colonies threw off the *dominion* of Great Britain"?
(2.) What is meant by the "*dominant* party"? a "*dominant* race"?
(3.) Compose a sentence containing the word 'domineer.' MODEL—"The blustering tyrant, Sir Edmund Andros, *domineered* for several years over the New England colonies; but his misrule came to an end in 1688 with the accession of King William."
(4.) "The Republicans at present *predominate* in Mexico:" what does this mean?

E'O (i'tum), to go.

Root used: it-.

1. AMBITION: amb (around) +it+ion=the act of going around. DEFINITION: an eager desire for superiority or power.
   OBS.—This meaning arose from the habit of candidates for office in Rome *going around* to solicit votes; hence aspiration for office, and hence, aspiration in general.
2. INITIAL, *a.*: in+it+(i)al=pertaining to the *in*going; hence, marking the commencement.
3. INITIATE: in+it+(i)ate=to cause one to go in; hence, to introduce, to commence.
4. SEDITION: sed (*aside*) +it+ion=the act of going *aside;* that is, going to a *separate* and insurrectionary party.
5. TRANSIT: trans+it=a passing across. DEFINITION: 1. the act of passing; 2. the line of passage; 3. a term in astronomy.
6. TRANSITORY: trans+it+ory=pass*ing* over; hence, brief, fleeting.

EXERCISE

(1.) Compose a sentence containing the word 'ambition.' MODEL—"Napoleon's *ambition* was his own greatness; Washington's, the greatness of his country." What is meant by "military ambition"? "political ambition"? "literary ambition"? What adjective means possessing ambition? Combine and define un+ambitious.

(2.) What is the opposite of 'initial'? *Ans.* Final, closing. What part of speech is 'initial' besides an adjective? What is meant by 'initials?'

(3.) What is meant by saying that "the campaign of 1775 was *initiated* by an attack on the British in Boston"? Give the opposite of 'initiate' in the sense of commence. *Ans.* To terminate, to close.

(4.) Give a synonym of sedition. *Ans.* An insurrection, an outbreak. Compose a sentence containing the word.

(5.) Explain what is meant by goods "in *transit.*" Explain what is meant by the "Nicaragua *transit.*" When you speak of the "*transit* of Venus," you are using a term in what science?

(6.) Give a synonym of *transitory*. *Ans.* 'Fleeting,' 'passing away.' Give the opposite of transitory. *Ans.* 'Permanent,' 'abiding.'

Additional Derivatives from *Eo.*

AMBIENT: going around; hence, surrounding.
EXIT: a going out, a departure.
TRANSIENT: passing across; hence, momentary.
TRANSITION: the act of passing from one condition to another.
TRANSITIVE: *in grammar*, passing over to an object.
OBITUARY (Latin *obitus*, decease): relating to the decease of a person.

FI'NIS, an end or limit.

Root used: **fin-**.

1. FINITE: fin+ite=having the quality of coming to an end. DEFINITION: limited in quantity or degree.
2. FINISH: from *finis*, through the French *finir*, literally, to bring to an end; hence, to complete.
3. INFINITY: in+fin+ity=the state of having no limit. DEFINITION: unlimited extent of time, space, or quantity.
4. DEFINE: from *finis* through the French *definer;* literally, to bring a thing down to its limits, hence, to determine with precision.

5. CONFINE; from *finis* and *con;* literal meaning, to bring within limits or bounds; hence, to restrain.
6. AFFINITY: af (a form of prefix *ad*) +fin+ity=close agreement.

OBS.—The literal meaning seems to be the state of being joined in limits; hence, relationship.

EXERCISE.

(1.) What is meant by saying that "the human faculties are *finite*"? What is the opposite of 'finite'? Give a synonym of *finite*. *Ans.* 'Limited.' What participial adjective is formed from the verb to *finish*? *Ans.* 'Finished.' What is meant by a *finished gentleman*"?

(3.) Give a synonym of infinity. *Ans.* Boundlessness. "The microscope reveals the fact that each drop of water contains an *infinity* of animalculæ." What is the sense of *infinity* as used in this sentence?

(4.) Combine define+ite: in+define+ite. What is the analysis of a 'definition'? *Ans.* Define+ite+ion, the act of defining or closely stating the meaning of terms. Compose a sentence containing the word 'define.'

(5.) Combine and define confine+ment. What other part of speech is 'confine' besides a verb? *Ans.* A noun. It is used chiefly in the plural number—the *confines*, meaning the limits.

(6.) Find in the dictionary the meaning of "chemical *affinity*."

LA'PIS (lapidis), a stone.

Root used: lapid-.

1. LAPIDARY: lapid+ary=one who works in stone. DEFINITION: one who cuts, polishes, and engraves precious stones.
2. DILAPIDATED: di+lapid+ate+ed=put into the condition of a building in which the stones are falling apart. DEFINITION: —fallen into ruin; decayed.
3. DILAPIDATION: di+lapid+ate+ion=the state (of a building) in which the stones are falling apart. DEFINITION: demolition, decay.

EXERCISE.

Use the word *lapidary* in a sentence. MODEL—1. "When Queen Victoria wanted the Koh-i-noor to be recut, she sent it to a famous *lapidary* in Holland."

2. Write a sentence containing the word 'dilapidated.' MODEL—"At Newport, Rhode Island, there stands a *dilapidated* mill which some writers have foolishly believed to be a tower built by Norsemen in the 12th century." If we should speak of a '*dilapidated* fortune,' would the word be used in its literal meaning or in a figurative sense?
3. Give two synonyms of *dilapidation*. *Ans.* 'Ruin,' 'decay.'

FLU'O (FLUXUM), to flow.

Roots used: flu- and flux-.

1. FLUX: from flux*um*=a flowing.
2. FLUENT: flu+ent=having the quality of flowing. Used in reference to language it means *flowing* speech; hence, voluble.
3. FLUID: flu+id=flow*ing;* hence, anything that flows.
4. FLUENCY: flu+ency=state of flowing, in reference to language.
5. AFFLUENCE: af (form of *ad*) +flu+ence=a flowing *to;* hence, an abundant supply, as of thought, words, money, etc.
6. CONFLUENCE: con+flu+ence=a flowing together. DEFINITION: 1. the flowing together of two or more streams; 2. an assemblage, a union.
7. INFLUX: in+flux=a flowing in or into.
8. SUPERFLUOUS: super+flu+ous=having the quality of *over*flowing; hence, needless, excessive.

EXERCISE.

(2.) What is meant by a *fluent* speaker? What would denote a speaker who is the reverse of 'fluent.'
(3.) Write a sentence containing the word 'fluid.'
(4.) What is meant by *fluency* of style?
(5.) What is the ordinary use of the word affluence? An "*affluence* of ideas," means what?
(6.) Compose a sentence containing the word 'confluence.' MODEL—"New York City stands at the *confluence* of two streams."
(8.) Can you mention a noun corresponding to the adjective 'superfluous.' Compose a sentence containing the word 'superfluous.' What is the opposite of *superfluous?* *Ans.* 'Scanty,' 'meagre.'

GREX (GRE'GIS), a flock.

Root used: greg-.

1. AGGREGATE, *v.*: ag (form of *ad*) +greg+ate=to cause (*ate*) to be brought into a flock; hence, to gather, to assemble.
2. EGREGIOUS: e+greg+(i)ous=of the nature of (*ous*) something chosen out of (*e*) the flock; hence, remarkable. Its present use is in connection with inferiority.
3. CONGREGATE: con+greg+ate=to flock *together;* hence, to assemble.

EXERCISE.

(1.) What other part of speech is aggregate besides a verb? Why is 'aggregate' spelled *a* double *g*?
(2.) Combine and define egregious+ly. What does an "*egregious* blunder" mean? Compose a sentence containing the word 'egregious.'
(3.) Why is it incorrect to speak of congregating *together*? Combine and define congregate+ion.

I'TER (ITINERIS), a journey.

Roots used: iter- and itiner-.

1. ITERATE: iter+ate=to go over a journey; hence to repeat.
2. ITINERANT: itiner+ant=journey-*ing* from place to place.
3. REITERATE: re+iter+ate=to go over a journey *once more;* hence, to repeat again and again.

EXERCISE.

(1.) What does Milton mean in the passage,

"Nor Eve to *iterate*
Her former trespass feared"?

(2.) What other part of speech is 'itinerant' besides an adjective? Give a synonym of 'itinerant' as a noun. *Ans.* A wanderer. Explain what is meant by an "*itinerant* preacher."
(3.) State the difference between 'iterate' and 'reiterate.' *Ans.* They mean *substantially* the same thing: 'reiterate,' however, is intensive.

LEX (LĘ'GIS), a law or rule.

Root used: leg-.

1. LEGAL: leg+al=relating to the law: also *lawful.*
2. ILLEGAL: il (form of *in*, not) +leg+al=not legal.
3. LEGISLATE: derived from *legis*, and *latum* to bring forward; hence, literally, to bring forward laws, that is to make or pass laws.
4. LEGITIMATE: from lex—legis, through *legitimus*, lawful. ANALYSIS: legitim (us) +ate=made lawful. DEFINITION: in accordance with established law.
5. PRIVILEGE: derived from *privus*—private, and lex—legis; its literal meaning is a law passed for the benefit of a private individual. DEFINITION: a franchise, prerogative, or right.

EXERCISE.

(1.) Point out the different senses of 'legal' in the two expressions, "the *legal* profession" and "a *legal* right." Combine and define legal + ize.
(2.) Give a Saxon synonym of illegal. *Ans.* 'Unlawful.' Show that they are synonyms. *Ans.* il (*in*)=un; *leg*=law; and al=ful. Compose a sentence containing the word 'illegal.' Combine and define illegal + ity.
(3.) What noun derived from 'legislate' means the law-making power? Combine and define legislate + ion; legislate + ive.
(4.) Give the negative of 'legitimate.'
(5.) What is the plural of 'privilege.' Define the meaning of 'privilege' in the passage,

"He claims his *privilege*, and says 'tis fit
Nothing should be the judge of wit, but wit."

What is the opposite of 'privilege'? *Ans. Restriction.*

LIT'ERA, a letter.

Root used: liter-.

1. LITERAL: liter+al=relating to the letter of a thing; that is, exact to the letter.
2. LITERARY: liter+ary=pertaining to *letters* or learning.
3. OBLITERATE, *v.*: ob+liter+ate=to cause letters to be rubbed out; hence, to rub out, in general.
4. LITERATURE: from *litera*, through *literatura*=the collective body of literary works.
5. ILLITERATE: il (form of *in*, not) +liter+ate=of the nature of one who does not know his letters.

EXERCISE.

(1.) Define what is meant by a "*literal* translation." What is the opposite of a 'literal' translation? *Ans.* A *free* translation.
(2.) What would be a synonym of a "literary man;" would it be a "man *of letters*?" Compose a sentence containing the terms "literary society."
(3.) Give a synonym of 'obliterate' in its literal meaning. *Ans.* To *erase.* If we should speak of *obliterating* the memory of a wrong, would the word 'obliterate' be used in its primary or its derivative sense?
(4.) When we speak of English *literature* what is meant? Can you mention a great poem in Greek *literature*? Compose a sentence containing the word 'literature.'
(5.) Give a synonym of *illiterate. Ans.* 'Unlearned.' What is the opposite of *illiterate*? *Ans.* 'Learned.'

MORS (MOR'TIS), death.

Root used : mort-.

1. MORTAL: mort+al=deadly.
2. MORTIFY: mort+ify=literally, to cause to die. DEFINITION: first, its primary meaning, as the soldier's limb began to *mortify;* secondly, its derivative sense, which is to *humble*, to *humiliate.*
3. IMMORTALIZE: im (form of *in*, not) +mort+al+ize=to make not subject to death; hence, to perpetuate.

EXERCISE.

(1.) What does Shakespeare mean by the expression to "shuffle off this *mortal* coil"? Combine and define mortal+ity. What is the opposite of *mortal*? *Ans.* 'Immortal.' Give a synonym. *Ans.* 'Deathless.'
(2.) Repeat the two meanings of 'mortify.' What noun is derived from *mortify*? *Ans.* 'Mortification.' Has this word, also, two senses? When a surgeon speaks of *mortification* setting in, what does he mean? What is meant by 'mortification,' when we say that the British felt great *mortification* at the recapture of Stony Point by General Anthony Wayne?
(3.) Compose a sentence containing the word 'immortalize.' MODEL—"Milton *immortalized* his name by the production of Paradise Lost."

NOR'MA, a rule.

Root used: norm-.

1. NORMAL, norm+al=according to rule.
2. ENORMOUS: e+norm+ous=having the quality of being out of (*e*) all rule; hence, excessive, huge.
3. ENORMITY: e+norm+ity=the state of being out of all rule; hence, an excessive degree—generally used in regard to bad qualities.
4. ABNORMAL: ab+norm+al=having the quality of being *away* from the usual rule; hence, unnatural.

EXERCISE.

(1.) What is meant by the expression, "the *normal* condition of things"? What is the meaning of the term a "*normal* school"? *Ans.* Its literal meaning is a school according to *rule;* its definition is a school whose methods of instruction are to serve as a model for imitation; a school for the education of teachers.

(2.) Give two synonyms of *enormous*. *Ans.* 'Immense,' 'excessive.' What is meant by *enormous* strength? an *enormous* crime? Combine and define enormous+ly.

(3.) Illustrate the double sense of the word 'enormity.' *Ans.* If we speak of the *enormity* of Bacon's learning, we mean its excessive greatness; if we speak of the *enormities* of the French Revolution, we mean its exceedingly *bad* acts. In which sense is the word generally employed? *Ans.* In the latter sense.

OC'ULUS, the eye.

Root used: **ocul-**.

1. OCULAR: ocul+ar=relating to the eye. DEFINITION: perceived by the eye.
2. OCULIST: ocul+ist=one who treats diseases of the eye.
3. INOCULATE: in+ocul+ate=literally, to insert a bud or eye; hence, to communicate disease by inserting infectious matter; and hence, in general, to communicate.

EXERCISE.

(1.) What is meant by "*ocular* demonstration"? is it the kind of demonstration that comes by seeing with one's own *eyes*?

(2.) Point out the different senses of the word 'inoculate' in the sentence "Lady Montagu first taught Europe the Turkish custom of *inoculating* for the small-pox;" "Thomas Jefferson was *inoculated* with the doctrines of the French political philosophers of the 18th century."

OR'DO (ORDINIS), order.

Root used: **ordin-**.

1. ORDINARY: ordin+ary=relating to the usual order of things.
2. EXTRAORDINARY: extra+ordin+ary=beyond ordinary.
3. INORDINATE: in+ordin+ate=not having the quality of being within the usual order of things; hence, excessive.
4. SUBORDINATE: sub+ordin+ate=having the quality of being under the usual order; hence, inferior, secondary.
5. ORDINANCE: ordin+ance=that which is according to order; hence, a law.
6. INSUBORDINATION: in+sub+ordin+ate+ion=the state of (*ion*) not (*in*) being under (*sub*) the usual order of things; hence, disobedience to lawful authority.

EXERCISE.

(1.) What is meant by "*ordinary* language"? an "*ordinary* man"?
(2.) Combine and define extraordinary+ly. Compose a sentence using the word extraordinary. MODEL—"Paul Morphy had an *extraordinary* talent for chess." Give a synonym of *extraordinary*. *Ans.* "*Unusual.*"
(3.) Explain what is meant by saying that General Charles Lee had *inordinate* vanity? Is 'inordinate' used with reference to praiseworthy things? *Ans.* No, it is just the reverse.
(4.) What part of speech is 'subordinate' besides an adjective? What is meant by "a *subordinate*"? What does *subordinate* mean in the sentence, "We must *subordinate* our wishes to the rules of morality"? Combine and define subordinate+ion.
(5.) What does the expression "the *ordinances* of the Common Council of the City of New York" mean?
(6.) Compose a sentence containing the word "insubordination." Give the opposite of "insubordination." *Ans.* "Subordination," "obedience."

PARS (par'tis), a part or share.

Root used: part-.

1. PART: from part*is*=a share.
2. PARTICLE: part(*i*)+cle=a small part.
3. PARTIAL: part+ial=relating to a part rather than the whole; hence, inclined to favor one party or person or thing.
4. PARTY: from *pars*, through the French *partie*: a set of persons (that is, a part of the people) engaged in one design.
5. PARTISAN: from *pars* through the French *partisan*=a party man.
6. DEPART: de+part=to take one's self away from (*de*) one part to another.

EXERCISE.

(1.) What part of speech is *part*, besides a noun? Write a sentence containing 'part' as a noun; another as a verb.
(2.) Point out the connection of meaning between 'particle' and 'particular.' *Ans.* 'Particular' means taking note of the minute parts or *particles* of a given subject.
(3.) What is the negative of partial? *Ans. Im*partial. Define it.
(4.) Explain what is meant by a "political *party*."
(6.) Combine and define depart+ure.

PES (PE'DIS), a foot.

Root used: ped-.

1. PEDAL: ped+al=belonging to the foot. DEFINITION: an instrument made to be moved by the foot.
2. BIPED: bi+ped=a two-footed animal. *Bi* or *bis*, two.
3. QUADRUPED: quadru+ped=a four-footed animal. *Quadru*, from *quatuor*, four.
4. PEDDLER: the literal meaning of this word is a trader who travels *on foot*.
5. EXPEDITE: ex+ped+ite (*ite*, equivalent to *ate*)=literally to free the feet from entanglement; hence, to hasten.
6. EXPEDITION: ex+ped+ite+ion=the act of expediting. DEFINITION: 1. the quality of being expedite; promptness; 2. a sending forth for the execution of some object of importance.
7. IMPEDIMENT: from *pes—pedis*, through the Latin *impedimentum:* literal meaning, something which *impedes* or entangles the feet; hence, an obstacle, an obstruction.

EXERCISE.

(2.) Make up a sentence containing the word 'biped.'

(3.) Make up a sentence containing the word 'quadruped.'

(4.) What is the English verb from which 'peddler' comes? In what other way is 'peddler' sometimes spelled? *Ans.* It is sometimes spelled with but one *d*—thus, *pedler*.

(5.) "To expedite the growth of plants;" what does that mean? Give the opposite of *expedite*. *Ans.* To *retard*.

(6.) Point out the double sense of the word 'expedition' in the following sentences: "With winged *expedition*, swift as lightning."—*Milton*. "The *expedition* of Cortez miserably failed."—*Prescott*.

(7.) Compose a sentence containing the word 'impediment.' What is meant by "*impediment* of speech"? Is the word here used in its literal or its figurative sense?

RUM'PO (RUPTUM), to break.

Root used: rupt-.

1. RUPTURE: rupt+ure=the act of breaking with another; that is, a *breach* of friendly relations.
2. ERUPTION: e+rupt+ion=the act of breaking or bursting out.
3. ABRUPT: ab+rupt=broken off short; hence, having a sudden termination.

4. CORRUPT: cor (form of *con*) +rupt=thoroughly broken up—hence decomposed—and therefrom its figurative sense of depraved.
5. INTERRUPT: inter+rupt=to break in between; hence, to hinder.
6. BANKRUPT: literal meaning, one who is bank-broken, who cannot pay his debts; an insolvent debtor.

EXERCISE.

(1.) What other part of speech is 'rupture' besides a noun? *Ans.* A verb. Compose one sentence using the word as a verb, the other as a noun. What does the "*rupture* of a blood vessel" mean? Is this the literal sense of the word. The "*rupture* of friendly relations" between Maine and Massachusetts; is this its literal or its figurative sense?
(2.) Compose a sentence containing the word 'eruption.'
(3.) Combine and define abrupt+ness; abrupt+ly. When we speak of an "*abrupt* manner," what is meant? When we speak of an "*abrupt* descent," what is meant?
(4.) Explain what is meant by "corrupt principles;" a "*corrupt* judge." Combine and define corrupt+ion; corrupt+ible; in+corrupt+ible. What other part of speech is 'corrupt' besides an adjective? What part of speech is it in the sentence "evil communications *corrupt* good manners"?

TEM'PUS (TEMP'ORIS), time.

Root used: **Tempor-.**

1. TEMPORAL: tempor+al=relating to time; hence, not everlasting.
2. TEMPORARY: tempor+ary=lasting only for a brief time.
3. CONTEMPORARY: con+tempor+ary=*one who* (ary) lives in the same *time* (tempus) *with* (con) another.
4. TEMPERANCE: from *tempus* through the French *tempérance;* literal meaning, the state of being *well timed* as to one's habits. DEFINITION: moderation.
5. EXTEMPORANEOUS: ex+tempor(us)+ous=produced at the time.
6. TEMPORIZE: tempor+ize=to do as the times do; hence, to yield to the current of opinion.

EXERCISE.

(1.) Give the opposite of 'temporal.' *Ans. Eternal.* Illustrate these two words by a sentence from the Bible. *Ans.* "The things which are seen are *temporal;* but the things which are not seen are *eternal.*"

(2.) Give the opposite of *temporary*. *Ans.* 'Permanent.' What is meant by the "*temporary* government of a city?" Give a synonym of *temporary*. *Ans.* 'Transitory.' Would you say that "man is a *temporary* being" or a "*transitory* being"?

(3.) Compose a sentence illustrating the use of the word 'contemporary.' MODEL—"Shakespeare, Lord Bacon, and Queen Elizabeth were *contemporaries*." What adjective corresponds to the noun 'contemporary"? *Ans.* 'Contemporaneous.'

(4.) State the distinction between 'temperance' and 'abstinence.' Make up a sentence showing the use of the two words.

(5.) What is meant by an "*extemporaneous* speech"?

(6.) What is one who *temporizes* sometimes called? *Ans.* A *time*-server.

V. DERIVATIVES AND DEFINITIONS.

☞ *To the Teacher* :—The previous lessons illustrate the method of utilizing the study of word-analysis by exercises on the use of words, their synonyms, opposites, etc. In the following lessons the analysis and definitions alone are given; but it will be found profitable to continue the same method of practical exercises illustrative of the actual use of the words. Teachers should encourage pupils, in writing model sentences, to take up facts of geography, history, etc., and should discourage flat moralizings.

CE'DO, to go, to yield.

Roots used: cede- and ceed-.

ACCEDE: ac (form of *ad*) + cede = to go *to*; hence to assent to; to yield.

RECEDE: re + cede = to go *back*; hence, to retreat.

INTERCEDE: inter + cede = to go *between*, in the way of mediating.

CONCEDE: con + cede = to go *with*; that is, to unite with in opinion; hence, to allow, to admit.

PRECEDE: pre + cede = to go *before*, as regards time or rank.

EXCEED: ex + ceed = to go *beyond*.

PROCEED: pro + ceed = to go *forward*.

SUCCEED: suc (form of *sub*) + ceed = to go after or in place of; hence, to follow. DERIVATIVE SENSE: to prosper.

CA'PIO (**CAPTUM**), to take.

Roots used: ceive-, cept-, and ception-.

RECEIVE: re + ceive = to take *back*; hence, to obtain.

CONCEIVE: con + ceive = to take *within* the mind; hence, to imagine, to comprehend.

PERCEIVE: per + ceive = to take in *through* the sense of sight; hence, to see, to discern.

DECEIVE: de + ceive = to take or lead *from* the right; hence, to mislead.

PRECONCEIVE: pre + con + ceive = to conceive beforehand.

ACCEPT: ac+cept=to take *to* one's self; hence, to receive.

INTERCEPT: inter+cept=to take *midway;* hence, to stop on the passage.

PRECEPT: pre+cept=something taken *before*, in the way of instruction.

EXCEPT, *v.*: ex+cept=to take *out;* to exempt.

RECEPTION: re+ception=the act of taking; hence, a receiving.

CONCEPTION: con+ception=the act of conceiving or apprehending; hence, an opinion, a thought.

PERCEPTION: per+ception=the act of perceiving, also something perceived.

INCEPTION: in+ception=the taking a step *in* a thing; hence, a beginning.

CAE'DO (caesum), to cut.

Roots used: **cide-** and **cise-**.

DECIDE: de+cide=to cut *off*. DERIVATIVE SENSE: to bring to a conclusion.

CONCISE: con+cise=cut *closely* (*con* is here merely intensive, and is best represented by closely). DERIVATIVE SENSE: brief, short.

EXCISE: ex+cise=something cut *out;* hence, something taken out as duty or tax.

PRECISE: pre+cise=cut off *in front;* hence, exact, definite.

DECISION: de+cise+ion=act of cutting off; hence, final judgment.

EXCISION: ex+cise+ion=act of cutting *out.*

INCISION: in+cise+ion=act of cutting *in.*

PRECISION: pre+cise+ion=state of being precise (see literal meaning of precise, *above*).

CLI'NO, to bend or incline.

Root used: **cline-**.

DECLINE: de+cline=to bend downward; hence, to fall away; also, to refuse.

RECLINE: re+cline=to bend back.

INCLINE: in+cline=to lean or bend *to.*

CLU'DO, to shut, to close.

Root used: **clude-**.

EXCLUDE: ex+clude=to shut *out;* hence, to debar.

PRECLUDE: pre+clude=to close *before* a person, in the way of preventing or hindering.

CONCLUDE: con+clude=to close *completely;* hence, to bring to an end.

INCLUDE: in+clude=to shut *in;* hence, to embrace, to comprise.

SECLUDE: se+clude=to shut *aside* or *away;* hence, to separate.

FA'CIO (**FACTUM**), to do or make.

Roots used: **fact-, fect-, and ficient-.**

FACT: from fact*um*=something *done.*

BENEFACTOR: bene+fact+or=one who does *well;* a well-doer. *Bene*, well.

MALEFACTOR: male+fact+or=one who does ill. *Male*, ill.

SATISFACTION: satis+fact+ion=the act of doing enough (*satis*, enough); hence, that which satisfies.

AFFECT: af (form of *ad*) +fect=to make *to;* hence, to aim at or put on. Also to make an impression (literally, to *do to*).

EFFECT: ef (form of *ex*) +fect=to do *out and out;* hence, to accomplish.

DEFECT: de+fect=something *away* from being done, that is, left undone; hence, a lack or fault.

INFECT: in+fect=to make *in*, as a taint or poison; hence, to taint with.

PERFECT' *v.*: per+fect=to make *thoroughly.* Perfect, *a*, *made* thoroughly.

EFFICIENT: ef (form of *ex*) +ficient=having the quality of making completely.

DEFICIENT: de+ficient=having the quality of being *undone;* hence, faulty.

PROFICIENT: pro+ficient=having the quality of making *forward;* hence, advanced.

FER'RO, to bear or carry.

Root used: **fer-**.

PROFFER: pro (with the *f* in fer doubled, on account of the accent being on the first syllable) +fer=to bear *before* one, in the way of offering; hence, to offer.

OFFER: of (form of *ob*) +fer=to bear or bring *before;* hence to present.

SUFFER: suf (form of *sub*) +fer=to bear up *under;* hence, to endure.

PREFER: pre+fer=to carry *in advance;* hence, to choose before.

DEFER: de+fer=to put *off;* hence, to delay.

REFER: re+fer=to carry *back*, for consultation.

CONFER: con+fer=to bring *together*, in the way of consultation.

DIFFER: dif (a form of *dis*) +fer=to bear *apart;* that is, to be unlike in opinion, form or quantity.

TRANSFER: trans+fer=to bear or carry *over* to another; hence, to convey.

FUN'DO (**FUSUM**), to pour, to melt.

Root used: **fuse-**.

CONFUSE: con+fuse=to pour or mix together; hence, to disorder, to make indistinct.

DIFFUSE: dif (form of *dis*) +fuse=to pour *apart;* hence, to spread, to disseminate.

INFUSE: in+fuse=to pour *into;* hence, to instill, to inspire.

PROFUSE: pro+fuse=poured *forth* lavishly; hence, superabundant.

SUFFUSE: suf (form of *sub*) +fuse=to pour *under* a surface; hence, to overspread.

CIRCUMFUSE: circum+fuse=to pour *around*, as a fluid.

GRA'DIOR (**GRESSUS**), to go step by step.

Roots used: **grade** and **gress-**.

DEGRADE: de+grade=to go *down*, step by step; hence, to deprive of rank.

RETROGRADE: retro+grade=to go backwards; hence, to fall behind.

AGGRESSION: ag (form of *ad*) +gress+ion=the act of going *to* or *towards*, with hostile intent.
DIGRESS: di+gress=to go *aside* or astray from the subject.
EGRESS: e+gress=a going *out*.
INGRESS: in+gress=a going *in*.
PROGRESS: pro+gress=a going forward.
TRANSGRESS: trans+gress=a going *over* lawful limits or bounds.

JA'CIO (**JACTUM**), to cast or throw.

Root used: **ject-**.

ABJECT: ab+ject=cast *away;* hence, low, wretched.
DEJECT: de+ject=to cast *down;* hence, to dishearten.
EJECT: e+ject=to cast *out;* to expel.
PROJECT: pro+ject=to cast forward; that is, to *forecast;* hence, to plan, to devise.
REJECT: re+ject=to cast *back;* that is, to throw away, to refuse.
SUBJECT', *v.*: sub+ject=to cast *under;* hence, to subdue, to enslave.
OBJECT', *v.*: ob+ject=to throw *before*, or in front of; hence, to oppose.
INJECT: in+ject=to throw in; to infuse.

LE'GO (**LECTUM**), to gather, or choose.

Root used: **lect-**.

COLLECT: col (form of *con*) +lect=to gather *together*.
ELECT: e+lect=to choose *out* from among a number.
INTELLECT: intel (form of *inter*)+lect=that which chooses between (*inter*) things.
RECOLLECT: re+col+lect=to collect again (*re*) ideas or impressions: hence, to remember.
SELECT: se+lect=to choose *apart* from another.

LU'DO (**LUSUM**), to play.

Roots used: **lude-** and **lus-**.

ALLUDE: al (form of *ad*) +lude=to play *to;* that is, to hint at playfully; hence, to refer to.
DELUDE: de+lude=to play *off;* hence, to deceive.
ELUDE: e+lude=to play *out;* hence, to escape, to avoid.
PRELUDE: pre+lude=that which comes *before* the play.

INTERLUDE: inter+lude=that which comes *between* the acts of a play.

ALLUSION: al+lus+ion=act of alluding.

DELUSION: de+lus+ion=act of deluding; hence, deception.

MIT'TO (MISSUM), to send.

Roots used: mit-, mise-, and miss-.

ADMIT: ad+mit=to send *to*, that is, to allow to enter; hence, to concede.

COMMIT: com (form of *con*) +mit=to send *with* another; hence, to deliver in charge.

PERMIT: per+mit=to send *through;* hence, to allow to pass through; to allow.

SUBMIT: sub+mit=to send or put *under;* hence, to yield.

REMIT: re+mit=to send *back;* also, to abate.

INTERMIT: inter+mit=to send or allow to pass *between;* hence to suspend.

SURMISE: sur+mise=to send *under;* that is, under conjecture; hence, to suspect, to imagine.

PREMISE: pre+mise=to send or state *before;* that is, to state previously.

PRO'MISE: pro+mise=literally, to send *beforehand;* hence, to give one's word.

REMISSION: re+miss+ion=the act of remitting; hence, abatement.

INTERMISSION: inter+miss+ion=the act of intermitting; hence cessation.

EMISSION: e+miss+ion=the act of emitting; hence, the sending out.

PERMISSION: per+miss+ion=the act of permitting; hence, allowance.

COMMISSION: com (form of *con*) +miss+ion=the act of committing, or that which is committed.

ADMISSION: ad+miss+ion=the act of admitting or fact of entrance.

MISSIVE: miss+ive=that which is sent; hence, a written message.

MISSILE: miss+ile=that which is sent or thrown; hence, a projectile.

MISSIONARY: miss+ion+ary=one who is sent on a religious mission.

MO'VEO (MOTUM), to move.

Roots used: move- and mot-.

REMOVE: re+move=to move *again;* hence, to displace.
MOVEMENT: move+ment=act of moving.
MOTIVE: mot+ive=having the power to move; hence, an inducement.
EMOTION: e+mot+ion=a moving *out* of the feelings; hence, strong feeling.
COMMOTION: com (form of *con*) +mot+ion=a moving *together;* hence, agitation, tumult.
PROMOTION: pro+mot+ion=a moving *forward;* hence, advancement.
PROMOTIVE: pro+mot+ive=tending to promote.
MOVABLES: move+able (with the plural *s*) =literally, things that may be moved; hence, goods.

PEL'LO (PULSUM), to drive.

Roots used: pel- and puls-.

EXPEL: ex+pel=to drive *out*; hence, to dismiss, to banish.
IMPEL: im (form of *in*) +pel=to drive *into* anything; hence, to urge.
COMPEL: com (form of *con*) +pel=to drive *together* or forcibly (*con* is intensive); hence, to oblige.
REPEL: re+pel=to drive *back.*
PROPEL: pro+pel=to drive *forward.*
DISPEL: dis+pel=to drive apart or away; to disperse.
EXPULSION: ex+puls+ion=act of expelling or driving out; ejectment.
COMPULSION: com+puls+ion=act of compelling; force.
REPULSION: re+puls+ion=act of driving back; state of being driven back.
PROPULSION: pro+puls+sion=act of driving forward.
COMPULSORY: com+puls+ory=having the quality of compelling or forcibly urging.
REPULSIVE: re+puls+ive=having the quality of repelling.

PEN'DEO (PENSUM), to hang.

Roots used: **pend-** and **pens-**.

APPEND: ap (form or *ad*) +pend=to hang *to*; hence, to attach, to subjoin.

DEPEND: de+pend=to hang *down from;* hence, to rely on.

IMPEND: im (form of *in*) +pend=to hang upon or overhang; hence, to be about to be.

SUSPEND: sus (form of *sub*) +pend=to hang *up;* hence, also, to stop, to cease.

SUSPENSION: sus+pens+ion=state of being *hung up* in uncertainty.

PROPENSITY: pro+pens+ity=condition of hanging or leaning *forward* towards; hence, inclination, disposition.

PENDENT: pend+ent=hang*ing* from above.

PENDULUM: from *pendeo* through the Latin *pendulus*, hanging or swinging. DEFINITION: a body suspended so as to swing freely to and fro.

PO'NO (POSITUM), to lay, put, or place.

Roots used: **pon-**, **pose-**, and **posit-**.

COMPOSE: com+pose=to put or set *together;* hence, to arrange, to bring into form and order.

DEPOSE: de+pose=to put *down*, that is, down from office; hence, to degrade; also, to lay down *testimony.*

INTERPOSE: inter+pose=to put *between;* hence, to intercede.

OPPOSE: op (form of *ob*) +pose=to put against; hence, to resist.

DISPOSE: dis+pose=to put *apart*, that is, each of a number of things apart or in proper order.

IMPOSE: im+pose=to lay or put *on*, as a burden or tax; also, in general, to cheat.

EXPOSE: ex+pose = to put *out* to view; also, to make liable.

REPOSE: re+pose=to put *back*, as to rest; hence, to lay at rest.

TRANSPOSE: trans+pose=to put *over;* hence, to change the place of things.

PROPOSE: pro+pose=to put *before;* hence, to offer for consideration.

SUPPOSE: sup (form of *sub*) +pose=to put or place *under;* that is, to put as a *basis* of argument.

COMPONENT: com+pon+ent=putting or laying together; hence, constituting.

DEPONENT: de+pon+ent=one who lays down testimony.

OPPONENT: op (form of *ob*) +pon+ent=one who puts himself against (*ob*) another.

EXPONENT: ex+pon+ent=that which puts out to view; that is, which shows or indicates.

IMPOSITION: im (form of *in*) +posit+ion=act of imposing, either as a tax or a trick.

COMPOSITION: com (form of *con*) +posit+ion=act of putting *together;* a thing composed.

JUXTAPOSITION: juxta+posit+ion=act of putting *side by side;* hence, a placing near.

DISPOSITION: dis+posit+ion=act of disposing; hence, arrangement; also frame of mind.

PREPOSITION: pre+posit+ion=a word placed *before* another to show its relation with some other word.

PROPOSITION: pro+posit+ion=something put *before* one for consideration.

POSTPONE: from *post*, after or off, and *pono;* literally to put off; that is, to delay.

COMPOSURE: com+pose+ure=state of being composed in mind; hence, tranquillity.

PART III.

I.—GREEK DERIVATIVES.

LOGY, a description or science.

[From the Greek log'os, a speech or account.]

Anthropo	logy.
Astro	
Chrono	
Ethno	
Entomo	
Geo	
Mytho	
Phreno	
Techno	
Zoö	

1. ANTHROPOLOGY: *Anthropo*, from *anthropos*, man=the science of man. DEFINITION: the science of man as an object of natural history. The science of the intellectual or spiritual part of man is called psychology—from *psychē*, the soul.
2. ASTROLOGY: *Astro*, from *astron*, the stars=the science of the stars.

   OBS. The word *now* used to denote the science of the stars is *astronomy* (*nomos*, a law). Astrology was the name for Astrology in its infancy, during the Middle Ages, when it was supposed that future events could be foretold by reading the stars.

3. CHRONOLOGY: *chrono*, from *chronos*, time=the science of time. DEFINITION: the science of measuring and computing time, and assigning events their proper dates.
4. ETHNOLOGY: *Ethno*, from *ethnos*, a race or nation=the science of races. DEFINITION: the science which treats of the division of men into races, and the various characteristics of the races.

5. ENTOMOLOGY: *Entomo*, from *entomon*, an insect=that part of natural history which treats of insects.
6. GEOLOGY: *geo*, from *gē*, the earth=the science of the earth. DEFINITION: the science which treats of the structure and mineral constitution of the globe, the causes of its physical features and its history.
7. MYTHOLOGY: *mytho*, from *mythos*, a fable or myth=the science of myths. DEFINITION: a treatise on myths or a system of myths.
8. PHRENOLOGY: *phreno*, from *phrēn*, the mind=*literally*, the science of the mind. DEFINITION: the theory that the mental faculties are shown on the surface of the skull.
9. TECHNOLOGY: *techno*, from *technĕ*, an art=that branch of knowledge which treats of the useful arts.
10. ZOOLOGY: *zoo*, from *zoön*, an animal=that part of natural history which treats of the classification and structure of animals, in general.

GRAPHY, a writing or a description.

[From the Greek graph'o, to write.]

Bio
Chiro
Geo
Litho } graphy.
Ortho
Photo
Steno

1. BIOGRAPHY: *bio*, from *bios*, life=a writing or account of a person's life.
2. CHIROGRAPHY: *chiro*, from *cheir*, hand=hand-writing.
3. GEOGRAPHY: *geo*, from *gē*, the earth=a description of the earth.
4. LITHOGRAPHY: *litho*, from *lithos*, a stone=the art of engraving on stone.
5. ORTHOGRAPHY: *ortho*, from *orthos*, right or correct=correct writing of words. DEFINITION: the art of spelling.
6. PHOTOGRAPHY: *photo*, from *phōs* (*photos*), light=the art of producing pictures by the action of light on chemically prepared surfaces.
7. STENOGRAPHY: *steno*, from *stenos*, close=the art of *close*, or shorthand writing.

THESIS, a putting or placing.

[The Greek word for putting is the'sis.]

Anti
Hypo
Paren
Syn
} thesis.

1. ANTITHESIS: *anti*, against; hence, literally, a putting against. DEFINITION: an opposition of words or sentiments occurring in the same sentence.
2. HYPOTHESIS: *hypo*, a Greek prefix meaning under; hence, literally, a placing under=a position assumed as the *basis* of an argument.
3. PARENTHESIS: *paren*, in beside—hence, literally, a placing *in beside*. DEFINITION: a word or sentence inserted by way of explanation within another sentence.
4. SYNTHESIS: *syn*, Greek prefix signifying with or together (the same as the Latin *con*): literal meaning, a placing together. DEFINITION: in chemistry, the uniting of elements to form a compound; in logic, the combination of separate elements of thought into a whole.

EXERCISE.

(1.) Compose an example of an antithesis, or give any of the following:
"The prodigal *robs his heir;* the miser *robs himself.*"
"A wit with dunces and a dunce with wits."
"Though deep, yet clear, though gentle, yet not dull,
Strong without rage, without o'erflowing, full."

(2.) Give an adjective formed from the noun 'hypothesis.' *Ans.* Hypothetical. What Latin derivative corresponds literally to hypothesis? *Ans.* Supposition. Show this. *Ans.* Supposition is composed of sub=hypo (under), and position (from *pono*, to place)=thesis, a placing. What adjective from supposition would correspond to hypothetical? *Ans.* 'Supposititious.'

(3.) What are the marks of a parenthesis? Compose a parenthetical sentence.

(4.) What is the opposite of synthesis? *Ans. Analysis.* Give the distinction. *Ans. Analysis* is taking apart; *synthesis* is putting together. What adjective is derived from the noun synthesis? *Ans.* Synthetical.

AGOGUE, a leader or guide.

[From the Greek agogos, a leader.]

Dem } agogue.
Ped }

1. DEMAGOGUE: *dem*, from *demos*, the people. Literal meaning: a leader of the people. DEFINITION: a panderer to popular prejudices.
2. PEDAGOGUE: *ped*, from a Greek word meaning boy. Literal meaning: a guide of boys. DEFINITION: 1. a teacher of youth; 2. a pedant.

EXERCISE.

(1.) What adjective is formed from demagogue? *Ans.* Demagogic or demagogical. Define it. Compose a sentence containing the word demagogue. MODEL—"Aaron Burr to gain popularity practised the arts of a *demagogue*."

(2.) What adjective is formed from pedagogue? *Ans.* Pedagogic. What would the "*pedagogic* art" mean? Is pedagogue usually employed in its first or its second sense? Its second. In this sense would the word be complimentary or not? Give a synonym of pedagogue in its literal sense. *Ans.* A teacher, an instructor.

ANTHROPY, man or mankind.

[From the Greek anthropos, a man.]

Phil } anthropy.
Mis }

1. PHILANTHROPY: *phil*, from *philos*, a friend or lover. Literal meaning: a love of mankind. DEFINITION: universal good will.
2. MISANTHROPHY: *mis*, from *misos*, hatred. Literal meaning and definition: hatred of mankind.

EXERCISE.

(1.) What is the noun meaning one who loves mankind? *Ans.* 'Philanthropist.' What does the suffix *ist* mean? What is the adjective signifying having the quality of loving mankind? *Ans.* 'Philanthropic' or 'philanthropical.' Compose a sentence containing 'philanthrophy' or one of the allied words. MODEL—"John Howard, one of the most famous *philanthropists* that ever lived, was the first person to improve the condition of prisoners."

(2.) What is the opposite of philanthropist? What is the opposite of philanthropic? What other form is sometimes used equivalent to misanthropist? *Ans.* Misanthrope. Compose a sentence containing this word.

ARCHY, government.

[From the Greek archē, government.]

An
Mon
Olig
Hept
} archy.

1. ANARCHY: *an*, a Greek prefix meaning want of. Literal meaning: want of government. DEFINITION: 1. a state of society where there is no law; 2. confusion in general.
2. MONARCHY: *mon*, from *monos*, one. Literal meaning: the government of one. DEFINITION: a government in which supreme power is held by one person.
3. OLĬGARCHY: *olig*, from *oligos*, few. Literal meaning: the government by a few. DEFINITION: a form of government in which supreme power is held by a few.
4. HEPTARCHY: *hept*, from *hepta*, seven. DEFINITION: a government by seven persons.

EXERCISE.

(1.) Give the word to denote one who attempts to produce anarchy. *Ans.* Anarchist. Compose a sentence containing the word anarchy. MODEL —"Many of the South American States have long been cursed by *anarchy*."

(2.) What adjective is formed from monarchy? *Ans.* Monarchical. Define it. Can you mention a country at present ruled by a monarchical government? What is the ruler of a monarchy called?

(3.) Compose a sentence containing the word oligarchy. MODEL—"During the Middle Ages some of the Italian republics, as Genoa and Venice, were under the rule of an *oligarchy*."

(4.) What can you say of the word heptarchy? *Ans.* It is commonly applied to England during the time when it was divided into *seven* kingdoms.

CRACY, government.

[From the Greek kra'tos, power, rule.]

Demo
Aristo
} cracy.

1. DEMOCRACY: *demo*, from *demos*, the people. Literal meaning: the government by the people. DEFINITION: a republic or popular government.
2. ARISTOCRACY: *aristo*, from *aristos*, the best, the nobility. Literal meaning: a government of the best. DEFINITION: that form of government in which supreme power is with a privileged order.

EXERCISE.

(1.) What adjective is formed from democracy? *Ans.* Democratic. Is Russia at present a *democracy*? Can you mention any ancient governments that for a time were democracies? *Ans.* Greece and Rome.
(2.) What adjective is formed from aristocracy? What noun will denote one who believes in aristocracy? *Ans.* Aristocrat. What does 'aristocrat' ordinarily mean? *Ans.* A proud or haughty person who holds himself above the common people.

DOX, an opinion.

[From the Greek dox'a, an opinion.]

Ortho }
Hetero } dox.

1. ORTHODOX: *ortho*, from *orthos*, right. Literal meaning: correct in opinion. DEFINITION: sound in the received faith—opposed to heretical.
2. HETERODOX: *hetero*, from *heteros*, other. Literal meaning: of *another* opinion. DEFINITION: holding opinions contrary to an acknowledged standard.

EXERCISE.

(1.) What noun is formed from the adjective 'orthodox,' meaning condition of being orthodox? *Ans.* 'Orthodoxy.'
(2.) What noun is formed from the adjective heterodox, meaning the same as heresy? *Ans.* 'Heterodoxy.' A person once described the two by saying that "orthodoxy is *my* 'doxy' and heterodoxy *your* 'doxy.'"

GAMY, marriage.

[From the Greek ga'mos, marriage.]

Mono }
Bi } gamy.
Poly }

1. MONOGAMY: *mono*, from *monos*, sole, single. DEFINITION: marriage to one wife only.
2. BIGAMY: *bi*, from Latin *bis*, double. DEFINITION: marriage to two wives.
3. POLYGAMY: *poly*, from *polus*, many; marriage to a plurality of wives.

EXERCISE.

(1.) What noun is formed from 'monogamy,' meaning a person who believes in marriage to but one wife? *Ans.* Monogamist.
(2.) What noun is formed from 'bigamy,' meaning a person who has two wives at a time? *Ans.* Bigamist.
(3.) What noun means a person with a plurality of wives? Polygamist. Name an Asiatic country in which polygamy is practised. Name an American section where polygamy is practised.

METER, a measure.

[From the Greek met'ron, a measure.]

Thermo
Chrono
Dia
Anemo
Photo
Hygro
} meter.

1. THERMOMETER: *thermo*, from *thermē*, heat=a measure of heat; hence, an instrument for measuring temperature.
2. CHRONOMETER: *chrono*, from *chronos*, time=a measure of time. DEFINITION: a portable time-keeper, constructed for greater accuracy than is possessed by a watch or clock.
3. DIAMETER: *dia*, a Greek prefix signifying *through;* hence, literally, a measure *through*. DEFINITION: the length of a straight line through the centre of an object from side to side.
4. ANEMOMETER: *anemo*, from *anemos*, the wind=a wind measure; an instrument for measuring the force and velocity of the wind.
5. PHOTOMETER: *photo*, from *photos*, light=an instrument for measuring the relative intensities of light.

EXERCISE.

(1.) Give an adjective formed from 'thermometer.' *Ans.* Thermometric. Compose a sentence using the word thermometer, and describing what a thermometer usually contains.
(2.) Illustrate the meaning of 'chronometer' by using it in a sentence.
(3.) What adjective is formed from diameter? *Ans.* Diametrical. What adverb is formed from diametrical? What is meant by the expression "*diametrically* opposed"?

NOMY, a law or science.

[From the Greek no'mos, a law.]

Astro
Eco
Gastro } nomy.

1. ASTRONOMY: *astro*, from *astron*, a star=the science of the stars or heavenly bodies.
2. ECONOMY: *eco*, from *oikos*, a house. Literal meaning: the law or rule of a house. DEFINITION: thrifty house-keeping; thrift in general.
3. GASTRONOMY: *gastro*, from *gaster*, the stomach=the science of the stomach; hence, the art or science of good eating.

EXERCISE.

(1.) What science was the forerunner of astronomy? *Ans.* Astrology. What word denotes one who is skilled in astronomy? Form an adjective from astronomy. Compose a sentence containing the word astronomy. MODEL—"The three great founders of *astronomy* are Copernicus, Kepler, and Newton."
(2.) What adjective is formed from economy? Give two synonyms. *Ans.* Thrifty, frugal. What distinguished American of last century was famous for advocating economy? What does "political economy" mean? *Ans.* The science of national wealth. What word denotes economy carried too far? *Ans.* Parsimony.
(3.) What part of speech is 'gastronomic,' and what does it mean? What word denotes one who pays great attention to eating? A gastronome or gastronomer. Give a synonym. *Ans.* An epicurean.

SCOPE, viewing or observing.

[From the Greek sko'peo, to view, to observe.]

Tele
Micro
Horo } scope.

1. TELESCOPE: *tele*, a Greek word meaning afar=an instrument for viewing distant objects.
2. MICROSCOPE: *micro*, from *mikros*, small=an instrument for viewing minute objects.
3. HOROSCOPE: *horo*, from *hora*, an hour, and, literally, observing the hour. This was a term in the old art of astrology, and meant an observation of the heavens at the moment of a person's birth, by which the astrologer claimed to be able to foretell the events of his life.

EXERCISE.

(1.) Combine and define telescope + ic. Compose a sentence using the word telescope. MODEL—"The largest telescope in the world is in the possession of Lord Rosse."

(2.) Combine and define microscope + ic. What single word will denote microscopic animals? *Ans.* Animalculæ. Compose a sentence containing the word microscope. MODEL—"As the telescope reveals the infinitely distant, so the *microscope* reveals the infinitely little."

(3.) What is meant by the sentence, "Who can cast the *horoscope* of the United States"?

PATHY, feeling.

[From the Greek pa'thos, feeling, suffering.]

Anti, A, Sym, Allo, Homeo } pathy.

1. ANTIPATHY: *anti*, a Greek prefix meaning against; hence, literally, a feeling against, opposition of feeling; aversion.
2. APATHY: *a*, a Greek prefix meaning want of; hence, literally, want of feeling.
3. SYMPATHY: *sym*, a Greek prefix meaning with or together; hence, literally, a feeling with, a fellow-feeling.
4. ALLOPATHY: *allo*, from *allos*, other. DEFINITION: the employment of medicines to produce effects *other* than those resulting from disease.
5. HOMEOPATHY: *homeo*, from a Greek word meaning *the same*. DEFINITION: the art of curing founded on resemblances, that is, administering medicines to produce the *same* symptoms as the disease.

EXERCISE.

(1.) Compose a sentence containing the word antipathy. MODEL—"That we sometimes have antipathies which we cannot explain is well illustrated in the lines:

'I do not like you, Dr. Fell,
The reason why I cannot tell.'"

(2.) What adjective is formed from apathy? *Ans.* Apathetic.

(3.) Give a Latin synonym of the Greek word 'sympathy.' *Ans.* Compassion. Show why they are literal synonyms. *Ans.* Sym=con or com, and pathy=Latin patior, to feel, to suffer; hence compassion=sympathy. Give an English derivative expressing the same thing. *Ans.* Fellow-feeling.

GON, an angle.

[From the Greek go'nia, an angle.]

Penta, Hexa, Hepta, Poly + gon.

1. PENTAGON: a figure having five sides and five angles. *Pente*, five.
2. HEXAGON: a figure having six sides and angles. *Hex*, six.
3. HEPTAGON: a figure having seven sides and angles. *Hepta*, seven.
4. POLYGON: a figure having many sides and angles. *Polus*, many.

GENEOUS, nature or kind.

[From the Greek gen'os, kind.]

Homo, Hetero + geneous.

1. HOMOGENEOUS: *homo*, from *homos*, the same=the same kind. DEFINITION: consisting of similar parts or of elements of like nature.
2. HETEROGENEOUS: *hetero*, from *heteros*, other=of a different kind. DEFINITION: having unlike parts or qualities.

EXERCISE.

(1.) What noun derived from homogeneous expresses the state or quality? *Ans.* Homogeneity.

(2.) What noun derived from heterogeneous expresses the state or quality? *Ans.* Heterogeneity.

AUTO, one's self.

[From the Greek au'tos, one's self.]

Auto { crat. / graph. / maton.

1. AUTOCRAT: *crat*, from a Greek word meaning a ruler=one who rules by himself. DEFINITION: a despotic ruler.
2. AUTOGRAPH: *graph*, from the Greek for writing=one's own handwriting, or one's name in one's own writing.
3. AUTOMATON: *maton*, from a Greek word to move=a self-moving machine.

EXERCISE.

(1.) Form an adjective from autocrat. *Ans.* Autocratic. Who is the present "autocrat of all the Russias"? Could the Queen of England be called an *autocrat*? Why not?

(2.) Compose a sentence containing the word 'autograph.' MODEL—"There are only two or three *autographs* of Shakspeare in existence."

(3.) Form an adjective from automaton. *Ans.* Automatic. Illustrate by a sentence.

PAN, all, universal.

[From the Greek *pas*, *pantos*, all.]

Pan { acea. / oply. / theism. / theon. / orama.

1. PANACEA: *acea*, from a Greek word meaning to cure=a cure-all, a universal remedy.
2. PANOPLY: *oply*, from *oplon*, a weapon=complete armor.
3. PANTHEISM: *theism*, from *theos*, God=the doctrine that *the all*, the universe, is God.
4. PANTHEON: a temple dedicated to all the Gods (*theoi*).
5. PANORAMA: *orama*, a Greek word meaning sight=a complete or entire view of some scene or country. DEFINITION: a picture of a scene exhibited a part at a time by being unrolled.

EXERCISE.

(1.) What word would denote a remedy for "all the ills that flesh is heir to"? Compose a sentence containing the word *panacea*.
(2.) In the following sentence is panoply used in a literal or a figurative sense? "We had need to take the Christian *panoply*, to put on the whole armor of God." What adjective is formed from panoply? *Ans.* Panoplied. Define it.
(3.) What word is used to denote one who believes in *pantheism*? *Ans.* 'Pantheist.'
(4.) Can you mention an ancient religion in which there were many gods? Each divinity might have its own temple; but what name would designate a temple dedicated to *all* the gods?
(5.) Give an adjective formed from the word panorama. Compose a sentence using the word panorama.

EU, well or rightly.

[From the Greek eu, well.]

Eu { logy. / phony. / pepsy.

1. EULOGY: *logy*, a speaking=a speaking well of one. DEFINITION: praise; panegyric.
2. EUPHONY: *phony*, from *phonē*, sound=well-sounding; that is, agreeableness of sound.
3. EUPEPSY: *pepsy*, from *pepsis*, digestion=good digestion.

EXERCISE.

(1.) Form an adjective from 'eulogy.' *Ans.* Eulogistic. Define it. Compose a sentence using the word eulogy.
(2.) Form an adjective from euphony. *Ans.* Euphonious.
(3.) What is the word denoting the opposite of *eupepsy*? *Ans.* 'Dyspepsy.' 'Analyze it' (*dys*, ill or difficult). Form an adjective from eupepsy. *Ans.* Eupeptic. From dyspepsy.

II.—THE STUDY OF WORDS.

SINCERE: *sine*, without, and *cera* (Latin), wax—applied originally to pure honey; hence its derivative meaning of pure, unadulterated, true.

RIVAL: *rivus* (Latin), a stream; *rivales*, dwellers on the banks of the same stream; hence its derivative meaning of competitors, antagonists, since those who claimed the same brook naturally got into *rivalry*.

SIERRA: literally, a *saw*; applied to certain mountain ranges on account of their ragged, indented edges; as the "*Sierra* Nevada," or Snowy range.

TRIBULATION: *tribulum* (Latin), a threshing instrument—literally, threshing or separating the wheat from the chaff; hence its metaphorical application to those trials and sufferings which are designed to separate what is good in us from what is worthless.

CAPRICIOUS: *capra* (Latin), a goat—literally, springing from one thing to another like the sudden leaps of a goat. Hence fickle, uncertain.

VIRTUE: *vir* (Latin), a man—literally, manhood, bravery, since this was the old Roman's leading idea of 'virtue.'

PAGAN: *paganus* (Latin), the inhabitant of a *pagus* or village. The explanation is that Christianity first spread in the large cities, while off in the obscure hamlets the inhabitants remained long heathen.

SAVAGE: *silva* (Latin), a wood—literally, a dweller in a wood. The secondary meaning comes from the fact that those who lived in the forest were considered backward in civilization.

SALARY: *sal* (Latin), salt—literally, allowance for salt. Compare the phrase "he is not worth his *salt*."

OVAL: *ovum* (Latin), an egg—literally, egg-shaped.

MISER: *miser* (Latin), wretched—literally, one who makes himself *miserable* by his niggardliness.

LUNATIC: *luna* (Latin), the moon—literally, moonstruck. The name came from a superstitious notion that insanity was connected with the influence of the *moon*.

ACADEMY, a high school. From Greek *Academia*, a place near Athens, where Plato taught philosophy. Define *Academic*.

ALPHABET, a list of the letters of a language. From Greek *alpha* and *beta*, the first two letters of the Greek alphabet.

ARCTIC, northern. From Greek *arctos*, a bear.

BIBLE, the Holy Scripture. From Greek *biblos*, a book.

BOTANY, the science of plants. From Greek *botanē*, a plant.

CHRIST, the Messiah. From Greek *christos*, anointed.

CYNICAL surly. From Greek *kuon* (cyon), a dog.

GALAXY, the milky way. From Greek *galaxy*, milk.

EPHEMERAL, lasting but a day. From Greek *hemera*, a day.

HIPPOPOTAMUS, the river horse. From Greek *hippos*, a horse, and *potamos*, a river.

HYDROGEN, one of the elements of water. From Greek *hudor*, water.

PHILOSOPHY: the study of general laws. Literally, the love of wisdom: from Greek *philos*, a lover, and *sophia*, wisdom. Define philosopher; philosophic.

PLANET: a wandering or moving star. From Greek *planē*, a wanderer. Define *planetary*.

POLITICS: the science of government. Literally, the government of a city. From Greek *polis*, a city. Define *political*.

SARCASM: a satirical remark. From Greek *sarx*, flesh, and literally, a tearing off of the flesh.

SKEPTIC: one who doubts. From Greek *skeptomai*, to examine or consider.

SCHOOL: a place of instruction. From Greek *scholē*, leisure.

SYNTAX: the construction of sentences. From Greek *syntaxis*, arrangement.

TROPIC: the point at which the sun appears to turn again towards the equator. From Greek *tropos*, a turning.

ZODIAC: an imaginary belt in the heavens in which the constellations are marked by animal representations. From Greek *zodiakos*, animal.

EPIDEMIC: a wide-spread disease. From Greek *epi*, away, and *demos*, the people.

GEOMETRY: that branch of mathematics which treats of magnitudes. From Greek *gē*, the earth, and *metreo*, to measure, because the science arose out of land surveying.

METROPOLIS: the leading city of a State or kingdom. From Greek *meter*, mother, and *polis*, a city.

ANATOMY: from Greek *ana*, through, and *tomē*, cutting. Dissection.

OXYGEN: one of the elements. From Greek *oxus*, acid, and *genao*, to produce.

ANTIPODES: those who live on the opposite side of the globe. From Greek *anti*, opposite, and *podes*, feet.

NAUSEA: disposition to vomit. Literally, sea-sickness—from Greek *naus*, a ship.

AMPHIBIOUS: from Greek *amphi*, double, and *bios*, life; literally, having a double life, that is, having the power of living in two elements.

CALCULATE: from the Latin *calculi*, pebbles used by the ancients to aid them in their mathematical computations.

PREPOSTEROUS: from the Latin *præ*, before, and *posterus*, behind; its literal sense is, putting that before which ought to be behind, that is, putting "the cart before the horse."

TANTALIZE: from Tantalus, whose dreadful punishment it was to be continually in sight of water, and yet never allowed a drop thereof.

DAHLIA: from the proper noun Dahl, a Swede, who introduced the cultivation of the dahlia.

GUILLOTINE: from Guillotin, the name of a French doctor who invented that instrument of death.

TARIFF: from *Tarifa*, a Moorish name for a fortress on a promontory in Southern Spain, running into the Strait of Gibraltar. From this fortress the Moors, while they held rule in Spain, used to watch merchant-ships passing into or out of the Mediterranean Sea, and levy a tax on them: hence the meaning of "tariff."

MAXIM: from the Latin *maximum*, greatest, that is, a saying having a great deal of meaning in a few words.

CURFEW: from the French *couvre* and *feu*, that is, "cover up the fire." In old times, in England, whenever

> "The *curfew* tolled the knell of parting day,"

(and the bell rang regularly at eight o'clock every night) the good folks quietly raked up and covered over their fires and retired to bed.

GOOD-BYE: the literal meaning of this salutation is, *God be wi'* (or with) *you.*

III.—EXERCISES ON SYNONYMS.

Tame—gentle.

Tameness is produced by discipline; *gentleness* belongs to the natural disposition.

Would you say "the lamb is *tame* in its disposition"? Give the fitting word, and tell why.

Would you say "the lion was made *gentle* by the rod of his keeper"? Give the fitting word, and tell why.

Invent—discover.

To *invent* is to produce something that did not exist before; to *discover* is to bring to light something that *existed* but was *hidden*.

Would you say "Morse *discovered* the telegraph"? Give the fitting word, and tell why.

Would you say "Newton *invented* the law of gravitation"? Give the fitting word, and tell why.

Courage—fortitude.

Courage enables us to meet danger; *fortitude* gives us strength to endure pain.

Would you say "the Indian shows *courage* when he endures the torment without flinching"? Give the fitting word, and tell why.

Would you say "the three hundred under Leonidas displayed *fortitude* in opposing the entire Persian army"? Give the fitting word, and tell why.

Pride—vanity.

Pride makes us esteem ourselves; *vanity* makes us desire the esteem of others. Can you imagine that a man might be too *proud* to be *vain?*

Custom—habit.

Custom refers to an action; *habit* refers to a disposition formed in the mind of a person.

Supply the proper words: "By the —— of walking in the streets, one acquires a —— of idleness.

Blanch—whiten.

To *blanch* is to make white by withdrawing coloring matter; thus the cheek is *blanched* with fear, that is, by the withdrawing of the blood. To *whiten* is to cover with a white color; as to whiten a wall.

Enough—sufficient.

Enough has reference to the amount one *wishes* to have; *sufficient* has reference to what one *needs*. Accordingly, 'enough' generally implies more than 'sufficient.' The miser may have *sufficient*, but he never has *enough*.

Genuine—authentic.

A *genuine* work is one written by the author whose name it bears; an *authentic* work is one which relates truthfully the matter of which it treats.

Character—reputation.

Character means those traits that are peculiar to any person—it is a positive description of something; *reputation* is what is thought *about* one—its source is hearsay. It is possible for a man to have a fair *reputation* who has not in reality a good *character;* although men of really good *character* are not likely to have a bad *reputation*.

Conscientious—scrupulous.

Conscientious is to *scrupulous* as a whole to a part. A *conscientious* man is so altogether; a *scrupulous* man may have only particular *scruples*. The Pharisees were *scrupulous* without being *conscientious;* we must therefore strive to be *conscientious* without being over *scrupulous*.

Felicitate—congratulate.

To *felicitate* another is to wish him happiness, without affirming that his happiness is also ours; to *congratulate* implies that a person is sharer in another's joy. *Felicitations* are a little better than compliments; *congratulations* are the expressions of genuine sympathy and pleasure.

Ability—capacity.

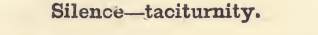
Ability respects action; *capacity* has reference to thought. *Ability* always supposes something able to be done; *capacity* is a mental endowment, and always supposes something ready to receive or hold. We say an *able* commander, an *able* statesman; a man of a *capacious* mind, a great *capacity* of thought. "The object is too big for our *capacity*, when we would comprehend the circumference of a world."—ADDISON.

Silence—taciturnity.

Silence expresses less than *taciturnity:* the *silent* man does not speak; the *taciturn* man will not speak.

Truth—veracity.

Truth belongs to the thing; *veracity* to the person: the *truth* of a story is admitted upon the *veracity* of the narrator.



Modest—bashful.

Modesty is a habit or principle of the mind; *bashfulness* is a state of feeling. A *modest* deportment is always commendable; a *bashful* disposition is not desirable. *Modesty* is a proper distrust of ourselves, *bashfulness* an improper distrust. A man truly *modest* is as much so alone as when he is in company.

Excuse—pardon.

We *excuse* a small fault; we *pardon* a great fault. We exercise good nature in *excusing;* we exercise generosity or mercy in *pardoning.* The violation of good manners is *inexcusable* in those who are cultivated; falsehood is *unpardonable* even in a child.

Civil—polite.

Polite expresses more than *civil:* it is possible to be *civil* without being *polite.* *Politeness* supposes *civility* and something more. *Civility* is contented with pleasing when the occasion offers; *politeness* seeks the opportunity to please.

Treasure—hoard.

The idea of laying up carefully is common to these words; but to *treasure* is to lay up for the sake of accumulating. We *treasure* up the gifts of a friend; the miser *hoards* up his money.

Lifeless—inanimate.

Lifeless implies the absence of life where it has once been; *inanimate*, its absence where it has never been. A person is said to be *lifeless* or dead from whom life has departed; the material world consists of objects which are by nature *inanimate*.

Education—instruction.

Education literally means a *drawing out*. It has reference to the discipline and development of the faculties of the mind. *Instruction* literally means a *building up*, that is, the storing of the mind with information. A person may be *instructed* in many things without being, after all, really *educated*.

Worth—value.

The *worth* of anything depends upon its real merit; its *value* is determined by what it would bring. Worth is permanent; value is changeable.

EXERCISE.

Washington valued the sterling ~~worth~~ of Greene.

The ~~value~~ of a book is immediately depreciated by the publication of a better one on the same subject.

Veracity—truth.

Veracity regards persons; *truth* regards things. Truth *is;* veracity does. We speak of the truth of history, but of the veracity of the historian.

EXERCISE.

Many accounts of travellers have been rejected as fabulous till other voyages have confirmed their ~~truth~~.

As his ~~veracity~~ has never been called in question, we have no reason to doubt the ~~truth~~ of the assertion.

To lay—to lie.

The confusion in the use of these verbs has arisen from the fact, that the present tense of the first verb is spelt and pronounced exactly in the same way as the past tense of the second; the parts of both verbs are as follows:—

Pres.	*Past.*	*Part.*
Lay	laid	laid
Lie	lay	lain

To *lay* is a transitive verb, and means *to place down;* to *lie* is an intransitive verb, and means *to place one's self down.*

1. *Lay* down the book =Place the book down.
   I *laid* down the book =I placed the book down.
   The book was *laid* down =The book was placed down.
2. *Lie* down =Place yourself down.
   I *lay* down =I placed myself down.
   I had *lain* down =I had placed myself down.

EXERCISE.

Europe, in the Middle Ages, lay under a deep lethargy.
Before the close of our journey a shower of rain had laid the dust.
He had not lain down a quarter of an hour before the bell rang for dinner.
I intend to lay in a supply of coal for the winter.
Now I lie me down to sleep.
Alexander laid a plan for a splendid empire.

To expect—to hope.

We *expect* what we think will probaby occur; we *hope* what we strongly desire to happen. We may expect an occurrence which will give us pain—we do not 'hope' for it.

EXERCISE.

The storm raged with such violence that none of the passengers ——— the vessel would outlive the gale.
Every man ——— to withdraw from the bustle of life and spend his old age in quiet ease.

To have—to possess.

To *possess* is a species of *having:* what we have does not always belong to us; but we have entire power over what we possess.

EXERCISE.

I ——— a small parcel at home belonging to you, which shall be sent to your house early in the morning.

He is in all respects an excellent man, and ——— every desired qualification,

To bury—to inter.

To *bury* is to conceal in the earth; to *inter* is to put into the earth with ceremony. Interring is a species of burying. A miser may bury his money; those who are buried with religious ceremonies are interred. Dogs are never interred, though often buried.

EXERCISE.

The house suddenly fell in, and six of the workmen were ——— in the ruins.

"The evil that men do lives after them,
The good is oft ——— with their bones."

Mute—dumb.

A *dumb* man has not the power to speak; a *mute* man either does not choose or is not allowed to speak.

EXERCISE.

Walter Scott seemed to have an affection for every ——— animal that belonged to him.

"Long ——— he stood, and leaning on his staff,
His wonder witnessed with an idiot laugh."

Belief—faith.

Belief exists; *faith* acts. Belief is a passive faith, and faith is an active belief.

EXERCISE.

That the world is round, was in the age of Columbus against the common ——— of the learned.

"——— builds a bridge across the gulf of death."

Force—strength.

Force is *strength* put in action. A man collects his strength to strike with force.

EXERCISE.

The Greek mythologists represent Atlas as a man of such immense —— that he could bear the world on his shoulders.

The lightning struck the oak with such —— that all the branches were stripped off.

New—novel.

What we get in exchange for the old is *new;* what has never occurred before is *novel.* *New* is opposed to old; *novel*, to known.

EXERCISE.

Richard's uncle made him a present of a —— kite.

This doctor adopts altogether a —— mode of treatment with his patients.

Infirm—weak.

Those who are *infirm* are *weak;* but those who are *weak* are not always *infirm.* Weakness may proceed from various causes, as sickness, etc.; infirmity is the weakness of old age.

EXERCISE.

Though of great age, he is a very active man; for at a time of life when most men are —— and ailing, he performs all the duties of life with the energy of youth.

At the time of the battle of Waterloo, Napoleon was —— from sickness and anxiety.

A picture—a painting.

A *picture* is a representation of *objects;* a *painting* is a representation by means of color. Color is essential to a painting, though not to a picture.

EXERCISE.

Macaulay draws a lively —— of the state of England in the 16th century.

The art of mixing colors, as applied by the old masters in their ——, is now lost to the world.

Genius—talent.

Genius creates ideas; *talent* reduces to practice the ideas of others. In genius the imagination is exercised; in talent, the memory.

EXERCISE.

Napoleon Bonaparte lived at a time favorable for the display of his military ——.

Mezzofante had a remarkable —— for acquiring language.

Fruitful—fertile.

Ground which requires but little culture is *fertile;* trees which bear much fruit are *fruitful.* Aptness for cultivation is the cause of fertility; actual production is the proof of fruitfulness.

EXERCISE.

In many of the West India Islands, the earth is so —— that plants and herbs may be said to grow almost spontaneously.

Our orchard has proved more —— this year than for many previous summers.

Artist—artisan.

Artist is applied to one who practises the fine arts; *artisan* to one engaged in the practical arts. The musician, sculptor, and painter are *artists;* the carpenter, the sign-painter, and the blacksmith are *artisans.*

EXERCISE.

The densely-populated parts of London are inhabited chiefly by laborers and ——.

Mozart and Beethoven were the greatest musical —— the world ever produced.

Pleasure—happiness.

Pleasure is a temporary gratification; *happiness* is a continued state of enjoyment. Pleasure is derived through the senses; happiness is an inward feeling.

EXERCISE.

Wealth, though it assists our ——, cannot procure us ——.

Temperance—abstinence.

Abstinence is the power of refraining; *temperance* is the power of enjoying with moderation. We abstain from what is injurious to our health; we are temperate in our use of what is good for us.

EXERCISE.

Mohammed commanded —— from wine and pork to his followers.
I advised him to be —— in eating and drinking.

Between—among.

Among is derived from *on many; between*, from *by twain.* The former is used in speaking of a larger number; the latter, never when more than two are concerned. The etymologies of these two prepositions will suggest their proper use. A man is therefore between his friends when he has one on each side of him; and he is among his friends when he is surrounded by several.

EXERCISE.

There is no resemblance ——— the hieroglyphics of Egypt and the Chinese characters.
The prize-money was divided equally ——— the ship's crew.

Shall—will.

The following explanations will show the distinction between these auxiliaries:—

I. When the sentence is affirmative, *shall*, in the first person, expresses purpose or intention; in the second and third, it commands.

Will, in the first person, promises; in the second and third, it expresses purpose.

II. When the sentence is interrogative, *shall*, in the first and third persons, asks the permission or advice of another; in the second, it asks the intention of another.

Will is never used properly (interrogatively) in the first person singular or plural; in the second, it inquires about the will, and in the third, about the purpose of others.

The table below will more clearly explain the distinction between these words.

I. (AFFIRMATIVELY.)

Singular.

1.	I shall go	= I intend to go.
	I will go	= I promise to go.
2.	You shall go	= I command you to go.
	You will go	= You intend to go.
3.	He shall go	= I command him to go.
	He will go	= He intends to go.

Plural.

1. { We shall go = We intend to go.
   { We will go = We promise to go.
2. As the singular.
3. { They shall go = I command them to go.
   { They will go = They intend to go.

II. (INTERROGATIVELY.)

Singular

1. { Shall I go? = Do you wish me to go?
   { Will I go? = *incorrect* (never said.)
2. { Shall you go? = Do you intend to go?
   { Will you go? = Do you { choose / wish } to go?
3. { Shall he go? = Do you permit him to go?
   { Will he go? = Does he { choose / intend } to go?

Plural.

1. { Shall we go? = Do you { choose / wish } us to go?
   { Will we go? = *incorrect* (never said.)
2. As the singular.
3. { Shall they go? = Do you choose them to go?
   { Will they go? = Do they intend to go?

EXERCISE.

"He was a man, take him for all in all,
We ne'er ——— look upon his like again."

"I ——— not urge that private considerations ought always to give way to the necessities of the public."

"The law ——— be known to-morrow to far the greatest number of those who may be tempted to break it."

I ——— go to Brighton to-morrow, and ——— take an early opportunity of calling on your friend there.

"But of the tree of knowledge of good and evil thou ——— not eat; for in the day that thou eatest thereof, thou ——— surely die."

IV.—LATIN WORDS AND PHRASES IN CURRENT USE.

LATIN WORDS.

Aborig′inēs, the original inhabitants of a country.
Al′ias, otherwise.
Al′ibi, elsewhere.
An′glicè, in English.
Ca′veat, let him be cautious.
Con′tra, on the other hand.
Dēlē, expunge.
Equilib′rium, equality of weight.
Er′go, therefore.
Ex′it,* departure.
Ex-tem′pore, at the time; i. e., without previous writing.
Facē′tiæ, witty sayings.
Fi′at, let it be done.
Fi′nis, the end.
Gra′tis, for nothing.
Hia′tus, an opening or gap.
Imprima′tur, let it be printed.
Impri′mis, in the first place.
Impromp′tu, with promptness; off-hand.
In′terim, in the mean time.
I′tem, also.
Ma′nēs, departed spirits.
Max′imum, the greatest quantity.
Min′imum, the least quantity.
Pas′sim, everywhere.
Quon′dam, formerly; once.
Recipē, See Lat. 47.
Resur′gam, I shall rise again.
Seria′tim, in regular order.
Vale! farewell!
Verba′tim, word for word.
Ver′sus, against, contracted *vs*
Veto, I forbid it.
Vi′a, by the way of.
Videl′icet, to wit, contracted *viz.*
Vi′ce, in the place of.

LATIN PHRASES.

Ab ini′tio,† from the beginning.
Ad captan′dum, for the purpose of taking, i. e., pleasing.
Ad infini′tum, to an unlimited extent.
Ad lib′itum, at pleasure.
Ad valo′rem, according to value.
Al′ma ma′ter, gentle mother.
A′mor pa′triæ, love of country.
A fortio′ri,† with stronger reason.
A prio′ri, beforehand; from previous knowledge.
A posterio′ri, afterwards; from trial.
Argumen′tum ad hom′inem, an argument particularly applicable to the person to whom it is offered.
Bo′na fide, in good faith.
Cacoē′thes scriben′di, a ridiculous fondness for writing.
Ca′put mor′tuum, the lifeless head.
Cæt′eris par′ibus, other things being the same.

* A verb, signifying, *he* (*she* or *it*) *goes out.*
† *T* is here sounded like *sh.*

Cui bo'no?* for what good? i. e. of what advantage? or, of advantage to whom?

De fac'to, in fact.

De ju're, by right.

De gus'tibus non disputan'dum, about matters of taste it is idle to dispute.

De'i gra'tia, by the grace of God.

De no'vo, anew.

De'o volen'te, God willing.

Dram'atis perso'næ, the characters represented in a play.

Ec'ce† ho'mo, behold the man! See N. T., John xix. 5.

Ex cathe'dra, from the chair of authority.

Ex offi'cio, by virtue of the office.

Ex par'te, on one side only.

Ex post fac'to (bad Latin), after the deed.

Ge'nius lo'ci, the genius of the place.

Id ge'nus om'ne, all that class or sort.

In lim'ine, on the threshold; at the outset.

In pro'pria perso'na, in his own person.

In sta'tu quo, in the state in which it was.

In terro'rem, as a warning.

In to'to, entirely.

In tran'situ, on the way or passage.

Ip'se dix'it, *literally*, he himself said so; mere assertion.

Ip'so fac'to, by the fact itself.

Lap'sus lin'guæ, a slip of the tongue.

Lex talio'nis, the law of retaliation.

Lo'cum te'nens, *literally*, holding the place; a substitute.

Lu'sus natu'ræ, a sport or freak of nature.

Mag'na char'ta (karta), the great charter.

Memen'to mo'ri, remember that thou must die.

Me'um et tu'um, mine and thine.

Mirab'ile dic'tu, strange to tell.

Mo'dus operan'di, the manner of operating.

Mul'tum in par'vo, a great deal in a small space.

Ne plus ul'tra, the greatest extent attainable; *literally*, nothing beyond.

No'lens vo'lens, willing or not.

Non com'pos men'tis, not in right mind.

Non est inven'tus, it is not found.

O'tium cum dignita'te, ease with dignity.

Par nob'ile fra'trum, a noble pair of brothers.

Pa'ri pas'su, with equal pace.

Par'ticeps crim'inis, a partaker of the crime.

Per se, by itself.

Pri'ma fa'cie, at first view.

Pri'mum mob'ile, the first mover.

Pro bono pub'lico, for the public good.

Pro et con, for and against.

Pro for'ma, for form's sake.

Pro ra'ta, in proportion.

Pro tem'pore (*abbreviated* pro tem.), for the time.

Quid pro quo, an equivalent.

Secun'dum ar'tem, according to art or professional rule.

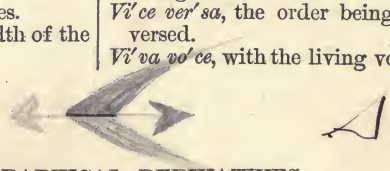
Si'ne di'e, without fixing the day.

Si'ne qua non (*literally*, without which it cannot be done), an indispensable condition.

* Pronounced *ky*.

† Pronounced *ek'se*.

Su'i gen'eris (*literally*, of its own kind), unique.
Sum'mum bo'num, the chief good.
Su'um cui'que (ky'quy), to every one his due.
Tem'pus fu'git, time flies.
To'to cœ'lo, by the breadth of the sky.
Va'de me'cum (*literally*, come with me), a guide-book.
Vé'ni, vi'di, vi'ci, I came, saw, conquered.
Ver'bum sapien'ti, a word is enough to the wise.
Vi'ce ver'sa, the order being reversed.
Vi'va vo'ce, with the living voice.



V.—GEOGRAPHICAL DERIVATIVES.

AL'PINE, *a.* of or pertaining to, or resembling the Alps.
AN'GLICAN, *a.* English.
AN'GLO-NOR'MAN, *a.* pertaining to the English Normans.
AN'GLO-SAXON, *a.* pertaining to the English Saxons.
AR'ABIC, *a.* of Arabia; *s.* the language of Arabia.
ASIAT'IC, *a.* of or pertaining to Asia.
BABYLO'NISH, *a.* pertaining to Babylon.
BEL'GIC, *a.* of or pertaining to Belgium.
BRAZIL'IAN, *a.* of or pertaining to Brazil.
BYZAN'TINE, *a.* of or pertaining to Byzantium, now Constantinople.
CAF'FRE, *s.* a native of Caffraria in Africa.
CALEDO'NIAN, *a.* of or pertaining to Scotland; *n.* a native of Scotland.
CALIFORNIAN, *a.* of or pertaining to California.
CAM'BRIAN, *a.* of or pertaining to Wales; *s.* a Welshman.
CANA'DIAN, *a.* of or pertaining to Canada; *n.* a native of Canada.
CAN'DIOTE, *a.* of or pertaining to Candia; *n.* a native of Candia.
CARIBBE'AN, *a.* pertaining to the Caribbee islands.
CAUCA'SIAN, *a.* pertaining to Mount Caucasus.
CEYLONESE', *s.* the natives of Ceylon; *a.* of or pertaining to Ceylon.
CHIL'IAN, *a.* pertaining to Chili.
CHINESE', of or pertaining to China; *n.* the natives of China.
CISAL'PINE, *a.* an epithet applied to the countries on that side of the Alps next to France.
COP'TIC, *a.* pertaining to the Copts or ancient Egyptians.
COREAN, *a.* relating to Corea.
COR'NISH, *a.* of or pertaining to Cornwall.
COR'TES, *n.* the States, or assembly of the States, of Spain and of Portugal.
CRE'OLE, *n.* one born in the West Indies of Spanish parents.
DAMASCE'NE, *a.* of or pertaining to Damascus.
DANE, *n.* a native of Denmark.
EGYP'TIAN, *a.* of or pertaining to Egypt; *n.* a native of Egypt.
EN'GLISH, *a.* of or pertaining to England.
E'THIOP, *n.* a native of Ethiopia.

EUROPE'AN, *a.* of or pertaining to Europe; *n.* a native of Europe.
FIN'NISH, *a.* of or pertaining to Finland.
FLEM'ISH, *a.* pertaining to Flanders.
FLOR'ENTINE, *a.* of or pertaining to Florence; *s.* a native of Florence.
GAL'LICAN, *a.* French.
GENOESE', *a.* of or pertaining to Genoa.
GRE'CIAN, *a.* of or pertaining to Greece.
GREEK, *n.* a native of Greece; *a.* of or pertaining to Greece.
HELLENIC, relating to Hellas, or Greece.
HES'SIAN, *a.* of or pertaining to Hesse, in Germany.
HIBER'NIAN, *a.* of or pertaining to Ireland; *n.* a native of Ireland.
HINDOO', *n.* a native of Hindostan.
HINDOSTANEE', *a.* of or pertaining to Hindostan.
ICELAN'DIC, *a.* of or pertaining to Iceland.
I'RISH, *a.* of or pertaining to Ireland.
ITAL'IAN, *a.* of or pertaining to Italy; *n.* a native of Italy.
JAPANESE', *n.* the natives of Japan.
LEVAN'TINE, *a.* pertaining to the Levant, a name given to the eastern part of the Mediterranean Sea and the countries bordering on it.
MALTESE', *s.* the natives of Malta; *a.* belonging to Malta.
MILANESE', *s.* the natives of Milan.
NOR'MAN, *a.* of or pertaining to Normandy.
NORWE'GIAN, *a.* of or pertaining to Norway.
OT'TOMAN, *a.* pertaining to the Turkish empire.
PARIS'IAN, *a.* of or pertaining to Paris.
PARSEE', *s.* a fire-worshipper of the East Indies.
PERU'VIAN, *a.* of or pertaining to Peru.
POLE, *s.* a native of Poland.
PO'LISH, *a.* of or pertaining to Poland.
PORTUGUESE', *a.* of or pertaining to Portugal.
PRUSSIAN, *a.* relating to Prussia; *n.* a native of Prussia.
PYRENE'AN, *a.* pertaining to the Pyrenees, mountains separating France and Spain.
SAVOY'ARD, *s.* a native of Savoy.
SAX'ON, *a.* of or pertaining to Saxony.
SCOTCH, SCOT'TISH, *a.* of or pertaining to Scotland.
SIAMESE', *s.* the natives of Siam.
SPAN'IARD, *s.* a native of Spain.
SPAN'ISH, *a.* of or pertaining to Spain.
SWEDE, *s.* a native of Sweden.
SWISS, *a.* of or pertaining to Switzerland.
SYR'IAC, *a.* of or pertaining to Syria.
TAR'TAR, *s.* a native of Tartary.
TRANSAL'PINE, *a.* an epithet applied to the countries on that side of the Alps farthest from France.
TRANSATLAN'TIC, *a.* an epithet applied to the countries beyond the Atlantic Ocean.
TURK, *s.* a native of Turkey.
TYROLESE', *a.* of or pertaining to the Tyrol.
VENE'TIAN, *a.* of or pertaining to Venice.
WALDEN'SES, *s.* the natives of Vaudois in Piedmont.
WELSH, *a.* of or pertaining to Wales.

VI.—ABBREVIATIONS.

A. B. or B. A. *ar'tium baccalau'reus*, bachelor of arts.
A. C. *an'te Chris'tum*, before Christ.
A. D. *an'no dom'ini*, in the year of our Lord.
Ala. Alabama.
A. M. *an'te merid'iem*, before noon; or, *an'no mun'di*, in the year of the world; or, *ar'tium magis'ter*, master of arts.
Anon. anonymous.
Ark. Arkansas.
A. U. C. *an'no ur'bis con'ditæ*, in the year of the city, i. e. Rome.
Bart. baronet.
B. C. before Christ.
B. D. } *baccalau'reus divinita'tis*, bachelor of divinity.
Capt. captain.
Co. company.
Col. colonel.
Com. commodore.
Cr. creditor.
Cts. cents.
Cwt. hundred weight.
D. C. District of Columbia.
D. D. *divinita'tis doc'tor*, doctor of divinity.
Dec. December.
Del. Delaware.
Do. or Ditto, the same.
Dr. doctor, or debtor.
D. V. *De'o volen'te*, God willing.
Dwt. pennyweight.
E. g. *exem'pli gra'tia*, for example.
Esq. esquire.
Feb. February.
Fla. Florida.
Fol. folio.
F. R. S. Fellow of the Royal Society.
Ga. Georgia.
Gen. general; Genesis.
Geo. George.
Gov. governor.
Hhd. hogshead.
H. B. M. his or her Britannic majesty.
Hon. honorable.
Ia. or Ind. Indiana.
Ib. *ibi'dem*, in the same place.
Id. *i'dem*, the same.
I. e. *id est*, that is.
Ill. Illinois.
Incog. *incog'nito*, unknown.
Inst. instant, i. e. present, at hand.
Jun. *jun'ior*, younger.
Ky. Kentucky.
La Louisiana.
Lat. latitude.
L. C. Lower Canada.
Lieut. lieutenant.
LL. D. *le'gum doc'tor*, doctor of laws.
Lon. longitude.
L. S. *lo'cus sigil'li*, the place of the seal.
M. *mil'le*, a thousand.
Maj. major.
Mass. Massachusetts.
M. C. member of Congress.
Md. Maryland.
M. D. *medici'næ doc'tor*, doctor of medicine.
Me. Maine.
Messrs. Messieurs.
Mi. Mississippi.
Mich. Michigan.
Mo. Missouri.
M. P. member of parliament.
Mr. Mister.
Mrs. Mistress.
MS. manuscript.
MSS. manuscripts.
N. B. *no'ta be'ne*, mark well; i. e. take particular notice.
N. C. North Carolina.
Nem. con. *nem'ine contradicen'te*, no one expressing dissent.
N. H. New Hampshire.
N. J. New Jersey.
No. number.

Nov. November.
N. Y. New York.
O. Ohio.
Oct. October.
O. S. old style.
Oz. ounces.
Pa. or Penn. Pennsylvania.
P. M. post-master; or, *post meri'diem*, after noon.
P. O. post-office.
Pres. president.
Prof. professor.
P. S. *post scrip'tum* (written afterwards), postscript.
Q. E. D. *quod e'rat demonstran'dum*, which was to be demonstrated.
Rev. reverend; Revelation.
R. I. Rhode Island.
S. A. South America.
S. C. South Carolina.
Sec. secretary; second.
Sen. senior; senator.
Sept. September.
St. street; saint.
S. T. D. *sanc'tæ theolo'giæ doc'tor*, doctor of theology.
Tenn. Tennessee.
Thos. Thomas.
Ult. *ul'timo* (*men'se*), the last (month).
U. S. A. United States of America.
Va. Virginia.
Viz. *videl'icet*, to wit.
vs. *ver'sus*, against.
Vt. Vermont.
Xmas, Christmas.
Yd. yard.
& *et*, and.
&c. *et cet'era*, and the other things, i. e. and so forth.
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